APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,582—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
L PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris.......... ..	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton.....	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart..........	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamer will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On
BOKHARA.......	2955	500	W. J. Webber..	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,
ROHILLA..........	3511	600	R. Haselwood.....	9th May.
COROMANDEL...	4199	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

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D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,

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Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA................	On the 8th April, 1889.

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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	B. Vidos	3,500	550	7th April.
IMPERATOR....	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	5th May.
*b*POSEIDON	S. Mersa.........	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemessich ..	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich.....	4,600	650	16th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL...	T.H.S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

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Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell..	3550	480	1st May 1889.

(Books to London, Overland from Genoa).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby ..	3330	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
ROUMANIA ..	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read..	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3317	480	20th June.

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S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 9 a.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

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Bombay, 3rd April, 1889. Agents.

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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First meeting, New Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
J. N. Petit Library, Colaba, 5-30 p.m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Annual Meeting, Cathedral School, 5-30 p.m.
Indian Temperance Association Soiree, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 8-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Naples (s), from Grimsby ; and Hampstead (s), Rangoon. Yesterday :—Kt. Errant (s), and Vesta (s), from Cardiff ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Linda (s), for Trieste and Venice ; Serapis (s), Liverpool ; Karagola (s), Kurrachee, &c. ; and Steam Yacht Zingara, Bankote.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 30th March 1889, shows a decrease of Rs. 99,809.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan MacGregor, entered and the s.s. Mobile left the dock, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Linda, and the s.s. Serapis, left the dock yesterday.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Luximon Narayen Apa, a merchant from Mangalore residing at Lohar Chawl reported to the Police on Tuesday that his servant named Shunker Nobutta absconded after committing theft of gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 119.

THE THREE CARD TRICK.—Mahomed Shaik Abdoola a noted gambler, was yesterday charged by Inspector Saunders before Mr. Hamilton, at the Fort Police Court, with playing the three card trick at the foot of the Carnac Bridge on Tuesday evening. The accused who had been several times convicted for a similar offence, was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Mahadoo Kissan *alias* Rajoo Kissan, Dost Mahomed Bux, Nubbibux Nuca and five others were yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gambling in a gaming house at Ripon-road, on Tuesday night with cards, dice, and money. The whole of the accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted. Dost Mahomed and Nubbibux were fined Rs. 30 each, or in default to suffer fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment. There were fined Rs. 20 each and the rest Rs. 10 each.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 p. m.

March	The Volunteer Fete	Paterson.
Overture	Medea	Cherubino.
Valse	Passing Clouds	E. H. Prout.
Reminiscences of England		Godfrey.
Mazurka	Emily	M. Relle.
Polka	Iris	Farrell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.—Mr. Stanley has made a decided hit in engaging the services, for a short season, of the gifted operatists Mr. Charles Handing and Miss Plaisted. Last night Bellini's Opera "Olivette" was produced, Mr. Handing undertaking the *role* of Valentin, and Miss Plaisted that of Olivette. The clever little lady was particularly happy in acting and singing alike, and had to responded to many encores, so great was the enthusiasm of the audience. The performance was one which deserves a more detailed account than the lateness of the house at which the opera was concluded permitted being inserted in this issue, so that we hold over till to-morrow. It may be mentioned however, that the production was so successful that it will without a doubt hold the stage for a few nights to come.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN:—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Saba Luximon a mill hand, was charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan, with assaulting a widow named Jaunee with a stick, at her residence on Garepdeo-road on Tuesday evening. The accused, it appears, went to Jaunee and demanded Rs. 10 from her which, he said, was due to him. Jaunee declined to pay the money stating that she owed no such amount, but that the Rs. 3 that were borrowed by her during her daughter's illness, were repaid to him. Thereupon Saba taking a mean advantage of the woman being alone, beat her severely with a stick. Her cries roused the neighbours, who came upon the scene, and having arrested the accused, handed him over to the Police. Saba Luximon was convicted and fined Rs. 20 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. He was further bound over to the extent of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Hindoo lad aged 8 years, named Ramchunder Punchun, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan with stealing a gold ring a coral necklace, and articles of wearing apparel valued altogether at Rs. 22-8, the property of Bundunsing Divesing, a gate-keeper of the Bombay Flour Mill, at the Baboola Tank Road, on Monday last. The young thief was on two recent occasions severely chastised by his father for stealing his money. On this occasion the lad dexterously managed to get into the gate-keeper's room through a window, and carried away a small wooden box containing the property and made off with it. On the theft being reported to the Police, the stolen ring was found in the possession of a girl to whom accused had sold it for a trifle. The boy being arrested, the remaining portion of the stolen property was recovered, with the box which was found broken up and thrown amongst some rubbish at the back compound of his father's house. The Magistrate ordered the lad to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE GULAM ALI MULA ADUMJEE.

Mr. Lang applied to make absolute a rule granted on the 27th January to revoke order of adjudication. There was no opposition, and the rule was made absolute.

RE MIRALI SUMAR.

Mr. Budroodim, for Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim, creditor, appeared to show cause against an application to enter satisfaction under section 87. Mr. Mankar, for Allana Vydina and Dhunjee Muljee, appeared for the same object. Mr. Russell, for insolvent, read an affidavit of Tharia Topun in support of the rule. Mr. Lang appeared for Labai, another creditor. His Lordship, after some discussion, discharged the rule with the costs of all the creditors.

RE MOWJEE JAIRAM THUCKER.

Mr. Mankar, for Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, moved for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. Mr. Kapadia, the learned counsel said, applied on the 13th March for leave to serve notices, and to amend the schedule ; but the application was refused by his lordship on the ground that the insolvent was not present in court. Mr. Mankar produced a medical certificate to show that the insolvent was ill, and was very much indisposed. His lordship refused the application, observing that the insolvent had done nothing for the first two months after the filing of the schedule.

RE KHATRI AMIN JACOB.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition. The application was granted.

RE WILLIAM EDWARD GEORGE WHEELER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices. The application was granted.

RE HAJEE OOMER OOSMAN.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE JUMNADASS VUNDRAVUNDASS.

On the motion of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE VUNMALEE AMRITLAL.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a fortnight's adjournment to enable him to reply to the affidavits made by the opposing creditors. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Keshaw Luxmon Khandekur, Nanabhoy Hurrichund Simpi, Elias Margal de Souza, Manockjee Rustomjee Major, Esoe, woman, Tara, woman, and Keshaw Gungaram Godgay, George Henry Lord, Albert Bulger, Ranchor Madhowjee Joshee, Janardhun Shivram Mahatray, Charles Danny *alias* Donohoe, Manockchund Muljee, Salay Mahomed Latiff, Merwanjee Manockjee Kapadia, Rajbhai Adumjee, Vithaldas Jethabhai, Saccaram Suntoo, and Dhaklia Valud Cassim Wagu.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

IS RAIN-BETTING GAMBLING?

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NURROTUMDAS MOTIRAM AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a petition by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, praying that the order of acquittal in this case, commonly known as the rain-betting case, passed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, sometime ago acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, may be set aside. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the application. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. S. M. Rele, appeared for the accused.

The petition of the Public Prosecutor stated that, on the 17th August last, an information was laid before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate against Nurrotumdas Motiram and Hemraj Khimjee, two of the principal persons concerned in rain-betting, charging them under clauses *b.* and *c.* of Section 4 of Bombay Act 4 of 1887. The case was heard on the 25th and 27th September last ; judgment was delivered on the 4th October last ; and the accused persons were acquitted. The grounds of appeal were that the Magistrate erred in holding that the premises, where rain-betting was carried on, was not a common gaming house within the meaning of the Act.

The proceedings against the accused were initiated on the information of Inspector Framjee Bhikajee, who stated that the accused Nurrotumdas had rented a shed near the Moombadevi Thak, where a number of stalls had been erected, and all of which, with the exception of one retained and used by the accused, had been let out to several people, and all of which were used for the purpose of gambling known as the "barsat-ka-sutta," or rain-betting. The form of gambling carried on the premises consisted in persons betting for and against the rainfall within certain stated periods. These bets were registered by the stall-keepers, including the accused, in books kept by them for that purpose. At the back of the shed were two rain-guages, which were the instrument for determining the bets according to the fall of rain and which were called "Calcutta" and "Lukda Morees" ; and the results of the rain-fall, which determined the bets so made, were declared from time to time by the accused ; and they and all the stall-keepers received a commission from half to one anna in the rupee from the winners of the bets registered by them respectively on the amounts won. The premises were kept open at all times of the day and up to midnight, and persons numbering from 500 to about 1,500 were to be found in or about the shed for the purpose of betting. The accused had the care and management of the shed, and they assisted the gambling by declaring the results of the rain-fall by means of the "Morees" or instruments of guaging. The accused were warned by the Commissioner of Police to desist from carrying on the gambling transactions, but they had not complied with his directions.

Mr. Latham said the question raised by the appeal was one of great importance and turned on the construction of section 3 of Act 4 of 1887. Section 3 defined a common gaming house to be a place where dice, cards, &c., are used for the purposes of gaming. There was no question that the defendants had brought themselves within section 4 of the Act as owners of the place used. The dispute arose on the construction of section 3, whether it was a common gaming house. The facts were fairly stated by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in his judgment ; and the learned counsel had no intention to dispute the facts so stated. He only questioned the conclusion the magistrate came to. The point was whether the law, as it stood, was wide enough to prevent the gaming in question, or whether it would be necessary to amend the law. It was impossible that any Government could allow such a state of things to continue. The magistrate thought that the present law was not wide enough ; Mr. Latham, for the Crown, argued that it was. The learned counsel then read the judgment delivered by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the case, which has already been published, and commented upon portions of it.

Mr. Justice Scott : The question is whether an instrument of betting is an instrument of gaming ?

Mr. Latham read several English cases concerning gaming. He said the instrument made it gaming.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Justice Scott asked if, supposing in the month of September, when there was a probability of rain falling in this city, he betted with the Advocate-General that, at a particular hour, there would be rain water coming from the gutters on the roof of the High Court, would that constitute an offence under the provisions of the law ?

The Advocate-General thought that it would if they put up a gutter especially for that purpose.

Mr. Lang contended that the acquittal was right. There was a well-known distinction between betting as such and gaming as such. Their lordships would find it referred to in the various Acts in force in England which the magistrate had alluded to in his judgment. The learned counsel submitted that it would be improper to apply to India provisions of English law which were intended to refer simply to betting. The facts of the case showed that there were simply betting on the operations of nature ; and that the alleged instrument of gaming was a pipe which only served to show how and when the rain fell.

Mr. Justice Scott : It is especially designed for the purpose.

Mr. Lang said it was designed to allow of the people watching the operations of nature. The so-called instruments did not alter the operations of nature. There was a clear distinction between gaming and betting. No one by any stretch of language could call that to be gaming. There must be a game before they had gaming. According to Webster's definition of gaming, there must be a contest between two or more persons actively engaged in it. There was no such contest here. It appeared that a certain number of people assembled in a room for the purpose of laying bets and deciding their bets by means of the so-called instrument of gaming. Their game did not in the slightest degree depend on the action of the machine. There was, in fact, no gaming at all, it was merely a betting upon a certain contingency. The Legislature in India had not thought it necessary to interfere with betting among natives of India, thinking that they were not much given to the practice. In England betting had from time to time increased enormously, and the Legislature had, therefore, to enact various Acts of Parliament to prevent the practice. The Legislature might consider it necessary to make an enactment hereafter. The learned counsel submitted that all that the court had to do was to deal with the Act as they found it. There was no Act of any sort in India which dealt directly with betting. However improper the practice might be, it was one with which the court had no power to interfere with by reason of an omission—either purposely or by accident—in the law in force in India.

Their Lordships reserved their decision.

APRIL 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

2-89—Nanu and H—Balaji bin Ganuji Bhosale vs. Giribai, widow—Venayekrao H.—Part heard.

Long Cause.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greig and others vs. Naususa Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.

For further directions on Special Commissioner's Report.

259-85—Roughton and B—Zynubai vs. Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

Long Causes.

161-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Narayen Moroba and another vs Hurrichund Ramchander—Mirza, H K—Part heard.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Aderji Bamji vs. Goolbai and others.—D S Garud, and in person.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs. Narotum Harjewan and another.—Bomanji and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1888, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., Ld.,—Jefferson, B D and K, for petitioners, Vussonji Khimji and another.—Payne, G and S.

For argument (Chamber matter).

424-81—Payne, G and S and L S F and N—Thackersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Roughton and B, and Macfarlane, E, and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others, Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

THE Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are fitting up the house in Carlton House Terrace, which they have purchased, with great magnificence, and when finished, it will be one of the most sumptuous abodes in London. At Blenheim vast sums have been spent on the house and gardens, and the collections of flowers and orchids there are some of the most perfect in England. The house was in great need of renovating and beautifying, very little having been done in it for years ; but with the Duchess' lavish expenditure Blenheim is fast regaining its ancient glories.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BAYLEY).

IMPORTANT DECISION FOR ZANZIBAR MERCHANTS.

KESSOWJEE DAMODHUR JAIRAM *vs* LUKHMIDAS LUDHA AND KHIMJEE JAIRAM SEWJEE.

In the year 1886, a suit was brought by Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam against Khimjee Jairam Sewjee to set aside a certain release passed by Kessowjee Damodhur Khimjee Jairam Sewjee relative to the business, trade, and property of Jairam Sewjee at Zanzibar. This suit came for an argument on a preliminary issue of jurisdiction, and the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, who heard the application, discussed the suit for want of jurisdiction, giving an elaborate judgment in which he reviewed all the authorities on the subject of the Jurisdiction of the Court, and which appeared *in extenso* in our issue of 5th May last. The Plaintiff, although he appealed against this decision, did not proceed with the Appeal, which was dismissed with costs last month. On Friday last, the Appeal filed by Kessowjee Damodhur in another suit, brought by him against Lukhmidass Ludha and Khimjee Jairam Sewjee, came on for hearing before their Lordships. Mr. Laug, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for Appellant Kessowjee Damodhur ; and the Honorable Advocate General, Mr. Latham, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little Smith Fere and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants and respondents, Lukhmidass Ludha and Khimjee Jairam Sewjee. The suit was brought for an account of the management by Lukhmidass Ludha of the Zanzibar firm of Khimjee Jairam Sewjee, in which management the plaintiff charged Lukhmidass Ludha with alleged fraud in reference to certain items of account, which fraud was denied by Lukmidass Ludha. Mr. Justice Scott cancelled the leave granted to the plaintiff to institute the suit under clause 12 of the Charter, and directed the plaint to be returned to the plaintiff, holding that no material part of the cause of action arose in Bombay, and dismissed the suit with costs. From this decision the plaintiff appealed, which appeal came on for hearing before their lordships, as above stated.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arrangements of counsel, took the same view regarding the jurisdiction of the court as Mr. Justice Scott had done, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

As Mr. Justice Scott's judgment is important in its result to Zanzibar merchants, and has been upheld by the Appeal Court, we give it below :—

His Lordship said :—This is a suit brought by a subject of the Rao of Cutch, now carrying on business in Bombay and Zanzibar, against two other subjects of the Rao of Cutch and resident in Cutch, one of whom carries on business through a moonim in Bombay. The plaint was presented on the 16th August 1886 and accepted under clause XII of the Letters Patent, by the Judge in chambers on the ground that part of the cause of action arose within the Jurisdiction of this High Court. Such presentation is always an *ex parte* application made on the presumption of the truth of the allegations contained in the plaint. It is obviously possible that the leave contemplated by Section XII of the Letters Patent may be granted *per incuriam*, and it may be necessary, after further consideration that such leave should be withdrawn. The withdrawal may be necessary because another Jurisdiction furnishes the proper forum of the dispute as the place where the whole cause of action arose or this Court may itself feel bound to refuse Jurisdiction on the ground that the parties are foreigners and that only an infinitesimal part of the cause of action arose within its jurisdiction. Now in the present case the Plaintiff is undoubtedly a foreigner, a subject of the Rao of Cutch. The two Defendants are also subjects of the Rao of Cutch. The dispute in the suit concerns the management of a business carried on at Zanzibar, and the plaint charges the first Defendant with sums misappropriated or lost to the said business by his neglect or fault or fraud. That is the subject matter of the plaint to which leave was given under Section XII of the Letters Patent. The plaint was filed on the 16th August 1886, but the writ was not served till 23rd May 1887, and the Written Statement was not filed till the 29th December last, and it must be noted that its first paragraph disputed the whole Jurisdiction of the Court. On the 24th January 1888, a summons was issued calling on the Plaintiff to show cause why the leave should not be rescinded and the plaint removed from the file. I have therefore to decide whether a sufficient portion of the cause of action arose within the Jurisdiction. A preliminary plea of limitation was first discussed. But I think the case in 13 Bengal H. C. R. 91. shows that such a plea is not sustainable. In that case, Macpherson J. admitted a plaint *ex parte*, and three months afterwards heard an application to reconsider his decision. Appeal was brought, not on the first leave given, but on the refusal of the application to rescind that leave. In the present case we have reached the stage of the second application. My decision will go fourth in the form of an order, and an appeal, no doubt, may be brought upon it, within the period limited by the limitation Act. But the period of limitation as regards the original leave is a different matter. That original leave under clause XII of the Letters Patent was neither a decree nor an order ; and the time of limitation was consequently regulated by Section 178 of the 2nd Schedule of the Limitation Act. As I was not barred by limitation from entering into the merits of the summons, I next considered the merits as brought out by the pleadings, the affidavits and the circumstances of the case. The well-known case of DeSouza *vs.* Coles 3 Mad. H. C. R. 384 seems to me in point. In that case an application was refused for leave to commence a suit in the Original Side of the High Court to recover a sum which was made up of various items with respect to some of which the cause of action arose in Madras, but as to the great bulk of the claim the cause of action arose elsewhere. Upon appeal the decision was sustained. Lord Chelmsford's words in 8 Moore in appeals 291, might also be applied to this case. His lordship says "now where can it be said that the cause of action—properly arose ; Muttra was undoubtedly the Central place of business. At Muttra the partnership books were kept, at Muttra the partners would have recourse to those books for the purpose of ascertaining the state of transactions between them. It, therefore, appears clear to their lordships that if there is a cause of action arising out of the balance resulting from these partnership-transactions, that cause of action arose at Muttra." Now in that case the contract of partnership was entered into not at Muttra, but at Rutlam, and yet the Court, which had jurisdiction in Muttra was held to be the proper forum, because it was the scene of all the partnership-transactions. Substituting Bombay and Zanzibar for Rutlam and Muttra, their lordships would undoubtedly have pronounced in favour of Zanzibar in the present case, as the partnership was not only carried on, but entered into at Zanzibar. The main cause of action is that the Defendant has not properly accounted for his management in Zanzibar—the non-accounting occurred entirely in Zanzibar—all the dealings were there—and the alleged fraud took place there. It was alleged on the one side and contradicted on the other that—part of the dealings connected with three considerable items took place in Bombay. I am inclined to think this was established only in the case of one item. But even supposing it was the case in three items, the suit only concerns them incidentally, and they are only a very inconsiderable portion of the main course of action, to wit, the conduct of a very extensive business carried on for many years in Zanzibar. It may be that now some of the books and some of the witnesses are in Cutch, but that fact does not affect the rule that a suit must be brought in the jurisdiction within which the main cause of action arose. As to the argument of the superior convenience of Bombay, that alone is not a ground for leave under Section XII. of the Letters Patent. Moreover the fact itself is very disputable, as the bulk of the evidence must be at Zanzibar and the partnership-transactions occured there. A careful analysis of the plaint itself almost decides the question. The prayer is that an account be taken of the management by the first Defendant at Zanzibar, and that in taking the account the first defendant be charged with all sums misappropriated by him or lost by his neglect or fraud. That is the whole subject matter of the suit. The body of the plaint then sets out that the first defendant assumed the management of the business at Zanzibar in 1872 on behalf of the plaintiff and the second defendant. The plaintiff, on attaining his majority in 1885, says that he discovered neglect, default and fraud on the part of the first defendant in his management at Zanzibar. He gives the following instances. (1) He cancelled, in consideration of a bribe a debt of three lakhs and a quarter of dollars due from the Sultan of Zanzibar—(2) He also cancelled a very large claim due from one Hajee Sewjee of Zanzibar—(3) He fraudulently charged the firm with a personal debt of his own of about 40,000 dollars—(40) He improperly transferred to himself an item of 20,000 dollars due to the firm from the Sultan. (This transfer he had made to an account of his own in Bombay. Now this is the only item mentioned in the plaint where Bombay is concerned, and even if the suit was upon that item alone it would be difficult to say that the cause of action arose in Bombay. At the most it is only a suit that transfer to a Bombay account is only one of a multitude of evidentiary facts which will have to be proved in order to establish a claim which arose entirely in Zanzibar,)—(5.) Then came further charges of improper payments of large amounts made in Zanzibar. There is no other mention of Bombay at all in the plaint. I will not go into the question of the nationality and residence of the parties. But the first defendant is a native and resident of Cutch, not even trading in Bombay, and the second defendant is also a native and resident of Cutch, only trading here through a moonim. Such facts, when coupled with the other fact already discussed, that the main cause of action arose in Zanzibar, must influence the Court in the consideration whether the suit is one which ought properly to be determined in Bombay. I have discussed this point so fully in a recent decision that I will not do more than allude to it here. I am of opinion that the words in. Section XII of the Letters Patent "if the cause of action shall have arisen in part," must be constructed to mean "a material part of the cause of action." I do not think the plaint in this suit, even as it has been developed in the affidavits discloses any circumstance constituting a material part of the cause of action arising in Bombay. The leave therefore given in this suit must be concelled, and the plaintiff must pay the costs.

FAMILY FEUDS IN INDIA.

THE *Oudh Akhbar* is exceedingly indignant on the frequency of family feuds in India. The cause is somewhat curious. The paper says that in almost all the towns and villages in India there are mischievous characters well versed in family politics. These people are highly respected by their victims, who are also their sole supporters. These family politicians earn a livelihood principally by bringing about family feuds by means of evil stratagems, and benefit largely by them. No sooner does a rich man die than these people, who are held as unquestionable authorities on all family matters, are at once called in, and are set to work on the new field opened for them. Their first responsibility consists in the division of the deceased's estate, and here lies their fortune. It is not allowed that the relations of the deceased person should have any love for one another. These politic miscreants introduce such insurmountable difficulties in the way as to cause a faction ; they are constantly known to have put up false claimants for the deceased's property, and in less than a fortnight, the matter which should and would have been amicably settled, is converted into a feud, the ultimate result of which is the complete ruin of that family. This, the paper continues, is one of the cleverest achievements of our countrymen, and having somewhat of a political air about it, is thought a great deal of by all native families, and specially by those whose ruin it works. These factions, once made, are not easily reconciled. Nothing less than say five years' litigation with perhaps the destruction of a few precious lives, satisfies the avarice of our party politician, and for this the plans are easily made and explained to the deluded family in whose interests the pseudo politician works. The family, specially when it is composed of a few illiterate females and a minor, is easily victimized, and they once taken into confidence, our man becomes both the guardian and the financier of an unlimited liability company of petticoats, and in less than six months the bank fails. The family being thus completely ruined, the politician wisely gives up responsibility, tenders an apology, and at last withdraws all sympathy. The estate, which was so long an object of litigation, usually goes to the creditors, who are also brought in by the politician to speculate in the unfortunate business. Thus the litigation ends in the wreck and ruin of the parties concerned, and leaves a long list of orphans and widows rendered homeless. It has become customary among our countrymen, says the paper, to have one of these miscreants at the head of their family affairs, without this there can be no fame. The members of utterly destitute families, who owe their present position to these family politicians, can be reckoned by thousands in India : and yet our countrymen will not take heed of their dangerous position.

BENGAL.

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE HON. H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.—The Hon. Mr. Reynolds, of the Bengal Civil Service, senior Member of the Board of Revenue, was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Dalhousie Institute on Saturday evening. Between 70 and 80 gentlemen were present, including nearly all the Civilians in Calcutta, and representatives of the leading professions. Sir Steuart Bayley took the chair on the occasion. The motive of the gathering was to show the respect in which the distinguished guest has been held by all classes of the community with whom he has come in contact during his long sojourn in this country.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 23rd of March there were 181 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 21·8 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 194 deaths, and the death-rate was 23·6 per thousand. There was 1 death from small-pox, 28 from cholera, 48 from fevers, 8 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Asiatics, 10 Mixed Races, 114 Hindus, 52 Mohamedans, and 3 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 23rd March was 181, against 194 and 201 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 61. There were 28 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 41 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 49. There was 1 death from small-pox during the week, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 48 and 17 respectively, against 65 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 21·9 per mille per annum, against 32·2, the mean of the last five years.

DIVINE SERVICES.

THURSDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1889.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half past eight on the lower floor of Bandora House late Marine Hotel.

All are cordially invited to attend.

BANK OF BENGAL.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,97,427	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	4,76,536	do.
Other Deposits	7,84,766	do.
Post Bills	1,83,709	Increase.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,07,512	Increase.
Loans	34,15,790	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	67,328	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	4,70,794	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,12,220	do.
Do. at Branches	10,30,226	Decrease.

MAJOR-GENL. CHAPMAN, Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, was expected to arrive in London in a few days. His presence in England will be taken advantage of, says the *World*, by Sir Frederick Roberts to lay before the India Office particulars of the frontier defence scheme, and arrangements for the mobilisation of the Army, both of which subjects have been engaging for some time past the attention of the military authorities at Simla. General Chapman has had a most trying experience of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and the illness from which he has been suffering is to a great extent, the result of overwork.

WITH a capital of £125,000 in £1 shares, the Netherlands India Sumatra Tobacco Company has been formed to purchase and further develop about 33,000 acres of land in the province of Serdang on the east coast of Sumatra. Of this property 28,500 acres belong to Messrs. Huttenbach and Co., of Deli, Sumatra, who have since the year 1883 been engaged in the cultivation of tobacco upon portions of it. Of the capital 123,000 shares are ordinary, and 2,000 founders', which latter will be allotted to the vendors, as also 41,000 ordinary shares fully paid as part payment for the properties sold to the company. The remaining 82,000 shares are now offered for public subscription. After payment of a dividend in any year of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, one moiety of the surplus net profits will be set aside to form a reserve fund until such fund reaches 100,000*l.*, the other moiety being distributed as an increased dividend to ordinary shareholders. After the reserve fund has reached the above limit the surplus net profits will be distributed as follows—namely, 25 per cent. on the founders' and 75 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

MR. CAINE AND INDIAN MISSIONS.

MR. CAINE is quite right in his strictures upon the missionaries in India. I presume that the object of these missionary societies is to convert as many persons as they can to Christianity. If so, they go the most expensive way, and the worst way, to effect their aims. A Jesuit missionary in India is not a sahib, living in a comfortable house with wife, children, and servants, nor does he seek to convert in a buggy. He lives like those around him, and his total expenditure does not amount to £50 per annum. The natives, whether they agree with his doctrines or not, regard him as a holy man, living to convert, not by conversions. For our missionaries they have no such respect ; they regard them as professionals, and professionals in their estimate exceedingly well paid. What ! would you not allow a missionary to marry ? My answer is, that there are hundreds of young men who are not married, and who would be willing to accept the life of poverty and self-sacrifice involved in the idea of a missionary. When these are exhausted, it will be time enough to consider the marriage question. There are thousands and thousands of young men in England, clerks in shops, or civil servants, who would willingly marry if any one would provide them with the means to keep a wife and children. Why should a missionary have a salary to include a family any more than these young men? As Mr. Caine has said, the fact of the salary being adequate for a family, and the style of life which such a salary implies, utterly destroy the utility of our missionaries. It follows, therefore, that if we want to convert the natives of India we must find celibates who will live like fakirs ; and if we cannot we shall do well not to waste money on a hopeless attempt, I am no particular admirer of the Salvation Army, but when I hear of a Salvation missionary in India cheerfully living on £7 per annum, and a Society missionary spending about £400 per annum close by, I cannot help contrasting the self-sacrificing zeal of the one with the luxurious requirements of the other. And so, too, probably do the Hindoos.—*Truth.*

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

THE Bucharest correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, writing on the 8th ult., says :—M Zankoff, formerly Bulgarian Minister, has arrived here. On being questioned as to his interview with the Czar, he made the following communication :—"His Majesty gave me a very gracious reception and said it was very agreeable to him to see me a second time. He remembered my first mission at St. Petersburg. His Majesty reminded me of the questions which he put to me prior to the liberation of Bulgaria. Encouraged by his affability, I said, 'Sire, when I had the honour to be received by you the first time you asked me these two questions—whether after the retreat of the Turkish troops there would be sufficient provision in Bulgaria for the Russian Army ; and whether there were sufficient Bulgarian volunteers to form a corps which would serve as a nucleus for a future Bulgarian army. I answered yes to both those questions, and I did not deceive myself then. Equally under present circumstances I am certain not to deceive myself when I say to your Majesty that the Czar and the Russian people live in the heart of every Bulgarian." His Majesty replied that he was convinced that the Bulgarian people were attached to Russia, and that the disaffected Bulgarians would repent of the fault they had committed. 'I hope,' he added, 'the Bulgarians themselves will repudiate this illegal Prince, notwithstanding all the efforts which he makes to establish himself definitely in the country.'"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam Yacht Zingara, 268 tons, Captain A E Caws, sailed yesterday for Bankote in ballast.

THE s s Serapis, 1,270 tons, Captain G Dobson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo.

THE s s Akola, 2,472 tons, Captain W H Mandeno, cleared yesterday for Antwerp via Canal with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Capt J Bullock, cleared yesterday for Cannanore Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo and 425 deck passengers.

THE s s Linda, 1,566 tons, Captain J O'Neill, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice via Canal, with a general cargo and Mr J A Cole, as saloon passenger.

THE British s s Knight Errant, 2,210 tons, Captain Mathews, arrived in port yesterday from Cardiff with 3,885 tons coal for the B B and C I R Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE British s s Naples, 1,481 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Grimsby, with a cargo of 2,798 tons coals. Both the vessel and the coal are consigned to The Bombay Company, Ld.

THE British s s Hampstead, 1,447 tons, Captain E Jones, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of 2,434 tons timber and 1000 tons of catachu. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE British s s Vesta, 1,994 tons, Captain Harris, arrived in port yesterday from Cardiff with Mr Fill, and Mr Hartley as cabin passengers and with 3,014 tons coal for the B I S N Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday noon for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following cabin passengers :—Surgeon J Semple and Mr Braid, RA, for Kurrachee ; and 66 deck passengers for Kurrachee and Kathiawar coast.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.City of Edinburgh	2102	Barham	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Hispania	2213	Boothley	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Assama	2450	Smith	F	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Schiehallion	1041	Dunlop	H J	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kerbella	1458	Stewart	K	M. Macken zie & Co.
,, L. Tower	1592	Purse	L	Beyts Craig & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1761	Philips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Chicago	1250	Morgan	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Murray	1379	Warfolk	O	F. Muir & Co.
,, Jago	1550	Ouston	P	F. Muir & Co.
,, Sorrento	1775	Coleman	Q	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Orion	1833	B. Vidas	2	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
,, Bormida	1499	Hegri	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Pekin	2133	Harris	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Gwalior	1602	Nantes	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Olive Branch	1806	Schell	6	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Linda	1566	O'Niell	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Serapis	1271	Dobson	8	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, St. Fillans	1936	Fitzgerald	10	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Katie	2117	Galbraith	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Akaba	2472	Mandeno	13	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Naples (s)	Anderson	Grimsly, March 2.
	Hampstead (s)	Jones	Rangoon, March 23.
3	Kt. Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, March 7.
	Vesta (s)	Harris	Cardiff, March 7.
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvie.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
3	Linda (s)	O'Neill	Trieste and Venice.
	Serapis (s)	Dobson	Liverpool.
	Steam Yacht Zingara	Caws	Bankote.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Labourdonnais, for London, &c.
,, Karoon, for London.
,, Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
,, Knight Companion, for Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Akaba, Mandeno, for Antwerp.
,, Kohinur, Bullock, for Cannanore Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March			
29	Lawada s	Nailer	Bombay, March 20.
	Ellora s	Johnstone	Jeddah, March 1.
	Electrician s	Brown	Liverpool, Feb 23.
30	Lord Dufferin sp.	Gilmmare	Middlesbro', Dec 8.
	Bancoora s	Brown	Newcastle, Feb 17.

DEPARTURES.

March 29.—Steamers Euphrates and Shahjehan.
March 30.—Ship Star of Germany.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March		
31	India s	London.
	Medea s	Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

March.		
30	Clan Gordon s	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Williams, Lieut, Bl, Rl Scott Fus, on leave, to England, from Umballa.
Lynder Bell, Surg, Bl, Medical Staff, from leave, to England.

APRIL 3.

Russell, Major, Bl, RA, on transfer, from Bareilly.
Smith, Major, Bl, Dev Regt, on leave, to England from Rawal Pindi.
Murray, Col, Bl, Seaforth Highrs, on completion of service, from Rawal Pindi.
Bruce, Capt, Bl, Dof W Regt, on duty to home, from Allahabad.
MacFarlane, General, Bl RA, on duty, to home, from Allahabad.
Crozier, 2nd Lieut, Bl, RA, on medical certificate, from Fyzabad.
D'Bona, Lieut, Bl, retired, from Roorkee.
Blunt, Capt, Bl, RA, on leave, from Meerut.
Franklin, Sub-Condr, Bl Military Works, on medical certificate, from Ranikhet.
Money, Lieut, Bl, Shrop Lt Infy, on leave, from Umballa.
MacTier, Lieut, Bl, Hamps Regt, on private affairs, from Umballa.
Venour, Surgn Major, Medical Staff, on passage, to England.
Skipton, Capt, Bl, RA, on passage, to England, from Jhansi.
Rich, Lieut, Bl, Q O Corps of Guides, on leave, from Mardon.
Waldron, Lieut, Bl, 16th Bo Cavy, on leave, from Jullundur.
Vincent, Major, Bo, C I Horse, on leave, from Augur.
Vincent, Lieut, Bo, Commt Dept, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 2.

Marter, 2nd Lieut, Bo, Rl Fus, off leave, to Poona.

APRIL 3.

Semple, Surg Bo, M S, on duty, to Kurrachee.
O'Connor, Surgn Major, Bl, 6th Bl Cavy, off leave, to Lorelai.
Bailly, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Grendrs, off leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Lester, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Bo Grendrs, off leave, to Poona.
Paul, Major, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.
Anderson, 2nd Lieut, Ms, 2nd A and S Highrs, on duty, to Bellary.
Cranfurd, Lieut, Bo, 7th Bo Infy, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 4, 1889.

1. The meeting called for Thursday next at 5-30 p.m. will be held at Head-quarters.
2. All arms and accoutrements are to be returned to Head-quarters immediately.
3. The undermentioned have obtained proficiency certificates under paras 91 and 99 Vol. Regulations :—

BO LIGHT HORSE.—Capt. Little, Lts. King and Cuffe.

BO. VOL. R. CORPS.—Major Brown, Surgs Little, Myer, and Tallent, Lce. Corpl. Waller, and Vol. F. Waller.

By Order.
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olive Branch s—90 bales wool, G H Adamjee ; 55 bales wool, M Jetha ; 200 bales rags, C Peraj ; 99 bales hemp, W Dewjee ; 550 bales cotton, A S. Moodeliar and Co ; and 44 bales cotton, M Goculdas and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—1,232 cwts wheat, S Gopaljee ; 83 bales wool, G Kessowjee ; and 130 bales rags, B Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—300 lbs cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 5 cwts ivory, E Papia ; and 2 bales carpets, D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Murray s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, S Ramji ; 1,493 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co ; 4 bales tanned skins, S M S Baboola ; 4,000 cwts myrabolums, C Dharsee and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 510 cwts myrabolums, H Govindjee ; 1,425 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj ; 55 bales cotton, and 2,400 lbs nutmegs, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 60 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 170 cwts olibanum, V Hajee ; 1 cwt deer horns, T W Poonja and Co ; 89 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 247 cwts myrabolums, R Pooja ; 501 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram ; 31 cwts olibanum, A M Hassum ; and 35 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asama s—21,500 cwts wheat, 500 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,200 cwts Copra, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts castor seed, and 600 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri ; 3,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, Killick Nixon and Co ; and 19 cwts gingelly seed, O H Abubucker.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lilburn Tower s—6,003 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,475 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 946 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Katie s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 97 cwts cress seed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Knight Companion s—420 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Orion s—40 cwts myrabolums, W Gartler ; and 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Schiehallion s—1,093 cwts myrabolums, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and ; 165 bales cotton D Sassoon and Co ; and 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Schiehallion s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Orion s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; and 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—25 cwts horns, 125 cwts sandalwood, 125 cwts kismiss, 75 cwts ooplate, 60 gallons sandalwood oil, and 25 cwts ganda horns, Yue Lun Chung ; 147 cwts sharkfins, C Ebram ; 35 cwts sollarus, 400 lbs rose oil, and 2 cwts ivory, M Hassan ; and 190 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy.

Gwalior s—196 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, The United Merchants Co. Ld ; and 75 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

County of York s—330 bales cotton and 666 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gwalior s—58 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida s—12 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 12 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; and 100 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

Bormida s—15 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR CHERIBON.

Bormida s—18 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR SUAKIN.

Orion s—600 cwts joowar, S Waljee.

FOR SOCRABAYA.

Bormida s—8 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Jago s—160 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinur s—100 bales cotton, B Hurdayall ; and 300 bales cotton, H Amooluckchund.

Umballa s—100 bales cotton, R Luchmandas ; and 100 bales cotton, B Hurdayall.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd April, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·864
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	·786
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, NW, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	270

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company announce the payment on April 15 of a dividend of 3*s.* per share on the Preference, less income tax, for the quarter ending March 31, and an *interim* dividend of 2s 6d per share on the ordinary shares, tax free, in respect of profits for the quarter ended Dec. 31.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD and SHADBOLT'S WHISKY."—As supplied to the Clubs in Bombay. Sole Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS ! CEYLON TEAS !! CEYLON TEAS for SALE everywhere. We do not keep CEYLON TEAS, as the best qualities, at Rs.-1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb., will bear no comparison with our Fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES, at Re. 1 and 12 Annas per lb. respectively.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SACCHARINE PALLETS Annas 14 per box, Tube Annas 8. Granular Citrate of Magnesia Annas 8, per bottle. Refreshing Saline Re. 1.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

BONA-FIDE Auction Sale of Colonel HIBBERT'S furniture, horse, carriage, plants, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES.—Just received our long expected Stock of Choicest samples, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, best value for money. Apply at once —SHROFF BROTHERS.

REQUIRED for 6 Months Rs. 1,200 on personal security. Address : "O," care of this paper.

A FREE PASSAGE TO ENGLAND with the privilege of Visiting all the principal ports, to a Pianist. Must read music, to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Wash Norton in their entertainment. Address : Esplanade Hotel.

THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT in all India that can offer the largest and most varied stock of Lamps and Lanterns for all purposes is the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Mango, Peeches, Mixed Fruits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, also Wines and Spirts of Best Quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A MEETING of the Corporation will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE as Principal for the J. N. PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE. Apply to the SECRETARIES, stating salary required.

WANTED.—A JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the Millinery Department. Apply BADHAM PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED.—A CARDER, thoroughly competent, for the Malabar Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Calicut. Apply, stating terms, to VUNDRAWANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS, SONS and Co., Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as Carding and Spinning Master or Mill Manager. The Advertiser has the experience of 21 years in the above 3 Capacities, and is exceptionally well up in the Revolving Flat Card and Ring Frame, and will be at liberty from his first 3 years' engagement in Bombay on September 1st 1889. Address "D. B.," care of this paper.

ENGAGEMENT OPEN.—An European Elderly Man as General Servant, Steward or Coachman to any Lady or Gentleman or Native Prince. Can speak Two Native Languages fluently, and bear good references. Apply to "D." care of this paper.

R. NOWROJEE,
DOMESTIC SERVANT SUPPLIER,
Church Gate Street

TO BE SOLD or LET, furnished, STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran. Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S Chambers, High Court.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, for Six Months, from 1st May next. For terms, &c., apply to F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.—The Garbut Hall for the Season. Apply to SORABJEE DADABHOY DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE, Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Rs. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

READ and BARTON'S ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.—Ice Pitchers, Bread and Butter Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Cups, Flower Pots, Pickle Castor, Inkstand, Jam Pots, Ice Tongs.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—At the Wankaner Paddocks, several young, strong and handsome half-bred Horses and Mares for polo and carriage use. For further particulars apply to the STATE KARBHARI, Wankaner.

BROWN WALER GELDING.—Aged, height 15-1, sound, remarkable lady's hack, no kicks, or vice, regularly ridden by a lady last 3 years. Further particulars, apply to MR. LUMLEY, Mazagon Castle.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

GRUYERE and CHEDDAR CHEESE, on Cut, just arrived.—J. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome MAIL WAGGONETTE, in good order, break, concealed door for lady in body. Rs. 500.—Apply to COL. LATOUCHE, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—The recoverable Outstandings of a Firm retiring from business, amounting to about Rs. 9,000. Reasonable offers will be entertained. Apply to LIDBETTER & YOUNG, 10, Medow Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PILSENER BEER (Lion's Head Brand), Light, Pure, and Wholesome. Cases of 4 dozen large bottles, at Rs. 5 per doz. Cases of 6 doz. small bottles, at Rs. 3 per doz. WILLIAM BELL & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents and Importers.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.—Our Java No. 1, Rs. 3 ; Manila No. 1, Rs. 2-12 ; Regalia No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Beehive No. 1, Rs. 2-4 ; and Havana No. 1, Rs. 2, per box of 100. These Cigars are specially prepared for us of the Finest Selected Tobacco and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON AND Co.,
APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, cutlery, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, flower vases, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in No. 26 Tents, Wellington Lines, opposite the Y. M. C. Association, the very handsome and valuable French-polished, blackwood, teakwood, and inlaid satinwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, the property of Dr. D. MacDonald, M. D. The same comprises sofas, with cushions, easy chairs, round, with marble top, dining, writing, dressing and washing tables, oval teapoys, cabinets, pier tables, corner, what-nots, wardrobes, clothes presses, cupboards, chifoneer, meatsafes, sideboards, dumbwaiters, flower vases, fancy table ornaments, bentwood chairs, hatstands, towel horses, Madras pattern bedsteads, screens, perambulator, &c., &c.

Property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, April 4, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms, as follows :—

An invoice containing XXX and XXXXX Paget Britannia, Thomas's and Edward's dry plates, size 10 by 8, 8½ by 6½, 12 by 10.

A consignment of 5 cases of handsome and valuable wooden toys, consisting of various designs and sizes of rocking horses, horses and carts, toy, perambulators, cars, Velocepede horses and gigs, polo horses, cart wheel gigs, swings, tricycles, and railway vans.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, April 4, 1889.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

NOW READY !
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

SILVER, according to Reuter and private telegrams, was still worth 42 3-16d. per oz. in London yesterday ; but in Rupee Securities there was an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Fours at £67⅝, and of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. at £70⅝. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, as 98¼, although £175,000 more in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher at 84¼. The Indian Council placed a lakh of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay at 1s. 4 15-32d. which is 1-32d. above the rate obtained last Wednesday, no other extra sales having been made meantime. Mercantile Bank shares are quoted 10s. lower in London, and Hong Kong Bank shares £1 down, at £23-10s. and £51, respectively. Brazier's Copper was still £48 per ton nominal ; and Yellow Metal at 5¼.

The report regarding Linseed is again that there was more doing at lower prices ; but the quotations wired show no further change. Rapeseed was also unaltered in value, but still firm in tone. Coffee was dull at the late decline. Wheat continued dull, and a fall of 6d. per quarter in Hard Red and of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2 to arrive *via* the Canal took place in London yesterday. Liverpool quotations come unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady both generally and for Surats last evening ; but the business was on a small scale, the sales having reached only 7,000 bales, of which, however, the large proportion of 1,000 bales were East Indian Cotton. There was no change whatever in prices either ready or arrival. The Imports were 34,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, and the quotations wired are as last given with the exception of that for 7lb. Grey Shirtings, which is ⅛d. lower.

COTTON in New York also was unchanged in value, 10 3-16 cents. being still quoted for spot Mid-Uplands, and 10·25 cents. for July Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were only 7,000 bales, comparing with the figures for the two previous years as follows :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts....	7,000	9,000	7,000
Three days' do. ...	27,000	22,000	17,000
Since 1st Sept. 88	5,229,000	5,116,000	5,073,000

Our local market opened with a quiet feeling in sympathy with the tame tenor of the advices from the governing markets but houses having again come out as buyers, chiefly of Oomra descriptions, and the Mills of Bengals. Yesterday's firm tone was maintained at Colaba, and a considerable business was again transacted on the basis of last evening's closing rates. Out of the little short of 4,000 bales which were again taken, more than half were Oomra varieties, principally Dhulia at Rs. 194½-5½ ; Barsee, at Rs. 206½-7 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 198½-9 ; and Nuggur at Rs. 203 ; smaller lots of Julgaum at Rs. 207-10 ; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 192 ; and Indore at Rs. 199 having also changed hands. Nearly 1,000 bales of Bengals found buyers at Rs. 179-95 ; the balance having consisted of Broach Ginned at Rs. 230-41 ; Hinginghat, at Rs. 217 ; and a little Veerumgaum, at Rs. 206, Dhollera kinds having been neglected to-day.

WHEAT at moderate business is reported in this market again to-day, and the tone keeps steady with prices of all descriptions quoted as before.

SEEDS are firm, and considerable transactions have again transpired. *Linseed* has advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt., our closing quotation being Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt. Other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,180	bales.
Wheat	15,526	cwt.
Linseed..............................	7,217	„
Rapeseed	8,740	„
Gingelly	964	„
Ground Nuts......................	999	„

FREIGHTS continue in a dull and drooping condition in the absence of demand, and the pressure of relets on the market, and quotations, lacking the test of actual business, are to some extent nominal,

EXCHANGE.—Opened at about last evening's rates for Bank and Private Paper, and closed steady at the extreme quotation for the former, not much business having been done during the day on any line. Credits have been quoted at 1s. 4 15-32d. for the second half of April, and at 1s. 4 7-16d. and 1s. 4 13-32d. for May, and we call ready :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...	1s. 4 5-16d	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 4½d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·74d.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm again to-day till near the close at some further advance in rates, induced, it would appear, as much by a scarcity of Paper as by present and prospective greater care on money. The cash rate for Fours has been quoted as high as 100⅛, and for the next and more distant amounts 100⅜ and 100⅝ have been named ; but 1-16th of the advance was afterwards lost. 103⅜ is still the rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—But little has been passing in this market to-day, and the only changes we have to report this evening are an advance of Rs. 35 in Hindustan Mill shares at Rs. 850 ; of Rs. 5 each in Jevraj Balloo, Khatao Mucunjee, and Manockji Petit, at Rs. 10,201, Rs. 745, and Rs. 1,275 respectively ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Queen at Rs. 925. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ up at Rs. 425.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	937½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India..............	37,320	250	125	5 do.	116

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,020
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld..................	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	195 100
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,300
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	825
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	20
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co, Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	375
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co..................	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	355
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	83
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	315
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills			125		37
M. M. Mody & Co......	000	12		Nil.	40 90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RAJKOTE.

DEATH.

WATSON—March 21, at the Kotri, Rajkote, John Whaley Watson, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps and Political Agent in Kathiawar, aged 51.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GLANVILLE—March 31, at Bangalore, the wife of Francis Glanville, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

ROWSON—March 29, at Naduvatam, Nilgiris, the wife of W Rowson, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889.

WHEN all the papers relating to the negotiations for a final settlement of the controversy between His Highness the Nizam's Government and the Concessionaires were recently placed before the Viceroy by the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, a request was made that the Government of India should examine them and it was intimated that His Highness' Government would act on the opinion which after due consideration of all the circumstances, the Government might arrive at. A committee was appointed consisting of Sir David Barbour, the Finance Minister, Sir Mortiner Durand, the Foreign Secretary, and the Honourable Mr. Scoble, the Legal Member of Council, to go into the question and see what could best be done to put an end to the dead-lock which has existed so long, and enable the Nizam's Government and the Company to arrive at some reasonable *modus vivendi*. When the Report of the Parliamentary Commission was issued last year there was a general expectation that the concession, having been obtained by collusion between the Nizam's agent and the Concessionaires, would be pronounced nul and void either by Act of State or by process of law. This course, it was understood, was recommended by an eminent English lawyer, and though another legal authority did not go so far as to recommend this course, he did not entertain any doubt as to its legality. The announcement made in the name of His Highness the Nizam, to the Parliamentary Committee, that *bonâ fide* shareholders in the company should be held harmless, placed an obstacle—more sentimental than practical it is true—in the way of this decisive course, which if taken would have brought the Concessionaires to a penitent frame of mind, in which they would have endeavoured to make amends for their past behaviour by disgorging that portion of the gains of the concessions which the Parliamentary Report declared had not been intended for them. Negotiations were entered into which the Concessionaires were in no hurry to hasten to a close, and Mr. Watson with the audacity which has from time to time stood him in good stead, took a high tone and declined to make any restitution whatever. The proposals made to the Concessionaires by the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk—Mehdi Ali—who at that time represented the Nizam's Government in London, were in truth very favourable to the Concessionaires, and they were offered by the Nizam's Government in a spirit of conciliation which was quite thrown away. It was proposed that the Concessionaires should provide out of the £850,000 which they had appropriated of the million of capital which the company was to raise for the working of the Mines, a sum of £150,000 in addition to the £150,000 provided by the "first issue" under the terms agreed upon.

The cancellation of 15,000 of the Shares to which the Concessionaires had helped themselves, was the sole condition imposed under this suggested arrangement. The proposal was not formally submitted to the concessionaires, for Mr. Watson learning what was intended, was at the pains to let Messrs. Freshfield and Williams, the Nizam's London Solicitors, know that for them honour was more than money, and that they never would consent to admit by agreeing to the cancellation of any of the shares, that they were not entitled to them all, or that they had done anything deviating in the least from the strictest canons of rectitude recognised on the Stock Exchange. Mehdi Ali had not been able to do more than instruct the London Solicitors as to the views of the Nizam's Government to the effect just stated when he was obliged to return to India, and Mr. Mahdi Hasan, the Chief Justice of Hyderabad succeeded him as Agent in London, charged with the duty of safeguarding the interests of the State. He was informed by the Solicitors that there was no probability of the terms proposed being accepted. The point of honour was, as we have said, the chief stumbling block, the cancellation of any shares being regarded as a confession that the Concessionaires had taken more than they were entitled to. At the suggestion of Mr. Freshfield apparently, Mr. Mahdi Hasan wrote to the Nizam's Government recommending that to bring the negotiations to a head the additional £150,000 capital should be obtained by the issue of new deferred shares in addition to those already issued, thus raising the nominal capital to £1,150,000. There was a further suggestion that the period during which the right of prospecting and taking up new mines possessed by the Concessionaires, which expired in 1889, should be extended till 1891. These proposals were discussed at Hyderabad, and were not approved. Instructions were sent to submit the original proposal to the Concessionaires. In the meantime the second proposals had been submitted "without prejudice" to Mr. Clements, the solicitor to the Concessionaires. They were rejected, and it became apparent that Mr. Watson believed that he had everything his own way, and need not yield anything whatever. From this dream of security he was aroused by renewed rumours of an intention to cancel the concession by Act of State. That course was understood to be strenuously urged by very competent advisers on the Nizam's Government. Had the resolution been taken to act on that advice, there can be little doubt that Mr. Watson would have made any sacrifice of the gains acquired by the transaction rather than find himself placed in the appalling position of having to explain to the Stock Exchange why he had represented as a valid legal instrument a document which had come so badly out of the crucible of the Parliamentary Committee, and had then been declared to be of no value whatever, by an Act of the State directly interested. But there is little beyond a retrospective interest in considering what would have been, had a course been taken different from that which for one reason or another was actually taken. There is, however, no gainsaying the fact that a mere possibility, of reviving the question of cancelling the concession and putting an end to the whole business so far as the Concessionaires were concerned while making due provision to safeguard the interests of *bona fide* investors, brought Mr. Watson to reconsider his off-hand refusal to accept the terms informally communicated to Mr. Clements by Mr. Freshfield. The latter had received instructions from Hyderabad to propose that the supplementary £150,000 required for working the mines should be produced by the Concessionaires out of the £850,000 which they had obtained, and that to render the position of the actual shareholders looking for a dividend less illusory, fifteen thousand of the watered shares should be cancelled. This construction Mr. Freshfield declined to carry out, holding that it would be idle to do so, seeing that less onerous terms had been rejected. The negotiations were practically at a stand-still, when the resourceful Mr. Watson casually met Mr. Mehdi Hassan, and throwing the blame on the lawyers, who could never agree to anything, suggested that the Chief Justice and himself should meet and talk the whole affair over and see what sensible understanding could be arrived at. Mr. Mehdi Hasan had the nerve to meet Mr. Watson face to face ; and, what is more, Mr. Freshfield actually assented to this direct communing of two non-professional men to see how the errors of the solicitors could be repaired.

The result of the frank and fearless interchange of views was that Mr. Watson agreed to the very terms which Mr. Clements had declared to be inadmissible when they were proposed without prejudice by Mr. Freshfield.

Naturally Mr. Mehdi Hasan reported with joyful alacrity that the proposals submitted to Mr. Watson were accepted. At Hyderabad it was not unnaturally supposed that the proposals in question were those which Mr. Freshfield had been expressly directed to submit, but which he had deemed inexpedient to lay before the Concessionaires. The Hyderabad Government signified by telegraph approval of the arrangement which was believed to have been made. When it was discovered that as a matter of fact, another proposal had come to be made, and was the one accepted by the other side, there was a considerable amount of surprise is some quarters and of disappointment in others. Mr. Howell, commented strongly on the inconvenience of carrying on delicate and difficult negotiations *viva voce*, instead of communicating with the Concessionaires through the usual legal channel. He was of opinion that the Concessionaires had improved their position by actually increasing the nominal capital of the country by another fifteen thousand shares, to say nothing of the extension of the period allowed them for prospecting. On the other hand it was urged on the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, that it was necessary to take account of the fact that once the offer of the lesser terms had been made and accepted, it would be waste of time to endeavour to improve matters by stipulating for better terms ; after all it did not matter to the Hyderabad State where or how the Concessionaires raised the additional £150,000 working capital so long as the money was forthcoming, and was laid out in the country in the development of the mines ; that the deferred shares would not bear dividends until the five per cent. interest was paid upon the whole million of the nominal capital already existing, if it saved the *amour propre* of Mr. Watson and his friends to provide a hundred and fifty thousand pounds, the interest on which could only be looked for when the working capital of £300,000, had paid a dividend of 5 per cent. on £1,000,000, there was no reason for declining to close with that offer and insisting on the cancellation of fifteen thousand shares. The decision was not arrived at without long, and, it may be said without indiscretion, very costly consultation. All the alternatives were carefully considered, and legal opinion was taken as to the probable result in regard to each particular course. The Minister inclined to the acceptance of the compromise arrived at in London, but before doing so he decided to submit all the facts to the judgment of the Government of India. Sir Asman Jah, Mehdi Ali, and Mehdi Hassan, and the Resident Mr. Howell, proceeded to Calcutta, where the Viceroy appointed the committee above mentioned to examine into the question. The recommendation of the committee is that the working capital shall be doubled by the issue of deferred shares. This is substantially the agreement arrived at in the interviews between Mehdi Hassan and Mr. Watson. On some minor points—doubtless those having reference to the prolongation of the prospecting rights, the committee desire to impose some conditions which, it is hinted, are not favourable to Mr. Watson's interests. But on the main issue that gentleman may claim to have come off very well indeed. It is, of course, for the Secretary of State to pronounce the last word in this business ; but it may be taken for granted that the India Office, for very good reasons, will be only too happy to lay the spectre of the Deccan Mining Concession by sanctioning a compromise arrived at by the Hyderabad Government and ratified by a Committee of the Government of India specially appointed to study the matter, and pronounce an authoritative opinion.

ON the last occasion on which the Duke of Buckingham addressed the House of Lords he took part in a brief discussion, initiated by Earl Beauchamp, on a question that has in its time been much discussed—the payment of interest out of capital. The Duke of Buckingham, who spoke in the capacity of Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords, gave some very practical reasons for believing that the persistent agitation that was made in former years to secure a relaxation of the Parliamentary rule which prohibited the payment of interest on railway enterprizes during construction was of a somewhat unreal kind. The rule was relaxed in 1886, and power was given under certain conditions to pay interest. The sanction of Parliamentary Committees had first to be obtained, and a maximum rate of interest was fixed, regard being had to the necessity of guarding against a sudden fall of interest when it had to be paid out of money that the company had earned instead of out of that which it had not earned. But, possibly on account of the stringency of the conditions under which leave was granted, the relaxation of the old rule has had no practical result. Last session, power to pay interest was granted in seven cases, but in not one of them has it been made use of. The question may be regarded as still *sub judice*, since the new rule has been in operation only a couple of sessions, and the Duke of Buckingham rightly deprecated hasty judgment upon a brief and limited experience of it. But the result so far discourages the contention with which we were made familiar a few years since that the prohibitory rules on the subject which were then in operation prevented the development of great undertakings, As Earl Beauchamp said, the case of the Manchester Ship Canal was the only one in which the new standing order had really had any effect, and it is certain that whether the rule had been relaxed or not, the Company would have raised their money without serious difficulty. In the case of the Panama Canal there is a striking example of the working of the old vicious principle. But the small French capitalist is impatient, and does not look far ahead. He likes to feel his money, and puts no questions as to whether the interest that reaches him is merely his own money coming back to him, or whether it has been earned from other people He has had his interest, and now his capital has gone, and much the better he is for the six per cent. that M. de Lesseps has given him. There is little doubt that unrestricted liberty in this matter would often be misused. There is always a section of the public who are easily baited by the promise of a dividend, and who call it interest all the same even though it be only a transfer from the right pocket to the left. There can be no sounder general rule of policy in such matters than to put obstacles in the way of all attempts to employ the money of an undertaking in the one way in which it is most certain to bring no return—namely, in distributing to the shareholders money which they have not earned. The experience to which the Duke of Buckingham alluded seems to indicate that that is a view which is increasingly prevalent amongst the promoters of great undertakings in England.

WE referred a few weeks since to an interesting experiment that is being made in Porebunder State, under the enlightened administration of Mr. Lely, for the encouragement of the humble but useful industries of a State for which by no means too much has been done in the past. The "Porebunder show," which is to be held on the 6th and 7th of next month, promises to be as successful as interesting, for the Rana's subjects are showing a lively interest in it, and are cheerfully doing all that can be expected of them to make it a genuine and helpful exemplification of what Porebunder can do in the limited field of industry which is open to a small and remote native State. The prize list sufficiently indicates the character and purpose of the undertaking. Lord Reay offers a prize for the best exhibit by a native of the State, but the remainder of the prizes are for special ability. The Rana brings his name to the recollections of his subjects by offering prizes for bands of native music and for carving in the famous Porebunder stone. The Nawab of Junagadh, as premier chief in Kathiawar, shows a kindly interest in the State by offering prizes for wood work, for metal work, for silk weaving and for Arabic, or, failing that, for Sanscrit. The hardy fishermen and sailors of the State are also thought of in the scheme, the Administrator having offered prizes for the smartest boat and crew in Porebunder harbour ; Mr. Lely also offers a prize for leather work. Prizes are besides offered for household furniture, for cotton and wool weaving, for carpentry, carts and agricultural implements—steam ploughs rigidly excluded—for blacksmiths' work, for shoemaking, and pottery. The agricultural interests of the State are also kept in mind, prizes being offered for foals and bullocks, for grain and seeds, for wool, and for the cotton products of Porebunder, which have had an increased vogue in the market since the liberal commercial policy of the Administrator freed Porebunder cotton from the shackles put upon it by the former regime. The best promise of the success of the venture is found in the interest which the people are taking in it on all hands. Nearly every artizan in the State, we hear, is at work on some exhibit or other, even if it be only a supari cutter or a tobacco pouch. But the utility of an exhibition of this sort necessarily consists in the facility which it gives for comparison with work of the same class produced elsewhere, and such of our readers as have samples of good native work which will serve for an example to the not very advanced artificers of this out of the way little Kathiawar State, will be doing a real service if they send them to Mr. Lely so as to show the Rana's subjects "how to do it." Free carriage by rail and steam boat is offered to outside contributors, and there must be many who on these terms will be able and willing to contribute to the success of the show.

WE hear that a movement is on foot amongst the friends of Mr. M. R. Wyer, who has left India this week for good, to express in the form of a gift the esteem and regard in which he is held in Bombay and the Presidency. Mr. Justice Bayley is most appropriately chairman of a committee which is about to meet to consider the scheme, and there will be general satisfaction that so good a sportman and so popular a citizen has not been allowed to leave Bombay without the hearty tribute of good will that this proposal is sure to evoke.

WE learn that Mr. Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas has been asked by some friends to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for election as a member of the Board of Accounts of the Bombay University at the meeting of the Senate on the 12th instant. There were two vacancies on the Board caused by the retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik ; and Sir Jamsetjee and Mr. Hurkissondas are the two candidates to be brought forward.

THE Government of India, after experiments that have extended over eight or ten years, have decided that carrier pigeons are not worth their keep as an auxiliary force. Accordingly the lofts where these birds are bred and trained with some little expense and much trouble, at Quetta, Peshawur, Dera Ghazi Khan and other places are to be put up to the hammer together with their inmates.

THE reduction of the promised rate of soldiers' pay for the forthcoming financial year by the cancellation of the order fixing it at 1s-4d. the rupee will no doubt cause considerable murmurs. It has been brought about by the protests of the Government of India to the Secretary of State. When these protests were addressed to Lord Cross, the rupee stood at more than 1-4½. Since then it has fallen to 1-4¼.

THE Amir seems to have narrowly escaped a troublesome present last autumn. An elephant named "Kelley," was it will be remembered, substituted for the elephant orignally selected as a present for His Highness at the time of the proposed Kabul Mission. An old elephant of the Transport Department, named "Panit," of splendid development but doubtful disposition, was orginally chosen. He was, however, injured in being got into the train ; and has now distinguished himself by homicidal mania, having killed the coolie in charge of him.

COLONEL TAYLER, R.A., Director of Military Education in India, who is now at home on leave, will shortly retire. Colonel R. C. Hart, V.C., acts for him in his absence, and will, no doubt, be appointed permanently as his successor. Colonel Hart belongs to the corps of Royal Engineers, has a good record of war service, and has been for some years a garrison instructor on the Indian establishment.

THE Burma Ruby Mines allotments were received on March 8, and caused, on the whole, satisfaction, considering that the amount to be distributed was so small relatively to the applications.

THE Calcutta natives are not yet, it seems, quite clear in their minds as to the intent with which Spencer made his last ascent. Some say he is a magician, and others declare he was going back to the world whence he had come, when he disappeared in the clouds with his balloon. A third story, which appears to have been somewhat widely credited, is that Spencer had been condemned to death by hanging, but that the Viceroy agreed to cancel the death sentence, if he would journey up to the clouds and bring down again certain important news. Spencer attempted to do this, but seeing he had a fair chance, tried to escape altogether, and the balloon falling too quickly, he was captured and brought back to Calcutta. It is supposed he will be sent up again very shortly.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESUMPTION OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The sittings of the Parnell Commission were resumed yesterday, when Sir Charles Russell opened the case for the defence in a long speech which is expected to last four days. He said that misgovernment and the exactions of the landlords were the causes of all the crimes in Ireland. He impeached the persistent prejudice of the *Times* against the Irish.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

PARIS, APRIL 2.

The trial of M. Deroulede, President of the Patriotic League, and Senator M. Naquet, besides M. M. Laguerre, Turquet and Laisant, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, has commenced. The charge brought against them is for belonging to a Secret Society, namely the Patriotic League.

This trial is irrespective of the impending prosecution of General Boulanger, which will be on a charge of treason.

GENERAL BOULANGER DECLINES TO BE TRIED BY THE SENATE.

General Boulanger is at present in hiding to avoid his expected arrest.

PARIS, APRIL 3.

General Boulanger has issued a Manifesto dated from Brussels, in which he states that he will not submit to a trial by the Senate for treason, and that he will remain in Belgium until the general election take, place in France.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Lord Randolph Churchill has declined the invitation of the Conservative to stand for Central Birmingham.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM STANLEY.

Letters have been received from Mr. Stanley which were written from the Aruwhimie before he returned to the interior. In them he recounts in a most graphic manner the endless march he made through a deadly and gloomy forest. By the 12th November those composing the expedition had been reduced to perfects keletons, through starvation and fatigue, whilst one hundred had either died or deserted.

Having once got clear of these almost insurmountable obstacles to their progress, the expedition afterwards entered a country abounding in food. Here and there the natives opposed them, and occasional skirmishes took place.

Mr. Stanley says that he met Emin Pacha at Albert Nyanza on the 30th December, and that they stayed there together till the month of May.

Emin Pacha then commanded a force of eight thousand men, but refused to leave, fearing the difficulty that would be encountered in transporting the women and children.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar with the outward English mails of the 22nd ult. left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day.

LORD AND LADY REAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 3.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay and party arrived at Karachi on Tuesday evening from Quetta and proceeded to the Commissioner's house. To-day His Excellency received addresses from the Sind Sabha and Mahomedan Association, and visited the Sind Arts College, when he received addresses from the College Association and students, and visited the Madrasa. To-morrow, after visiting the Manora forts and harbour works he embarks in the Dalhousie for Bombay.

THE LATE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

In a letter to the Austro-Hungarian Consul here Count Kalnoky acknowledges on behalf of the Emperor, the various expressions of condolence and sympathy submitted on the occasion of his recent bereavement. H. M. says that the behaviour of his people at this painful time was in the noblest sense exemplary, and clearly recognisable therein is shown the ethical power of the cause of monarchy in general, as well as its conservative and striking meaning for Austro-Hungary in particular.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne arrived at Allahabad this afternoon. Sir Auckland Colvin and a large number of Civil and Military officers, also native gentlemen, were on platform to meet him. His Excellency leaves after dinner to-morrow night for Lucknow Major-General Sir Charles Gough has just returned from his visit to Khatmandu, where he inspected the Nepalese troops. The discipline of the Nepal Army was considered such that the troops would be a most useful auxiliary in case of disturbances on the frontier. Connected with the oscillations experienced on the opening day of the Sukkur Bridge, it is proposed to add some lateral bracing before opening the bridge finally for simultaneous rail and road traffic. The Amir is likely soon to leave Mazar-I-Sharif—a movement which under present circumstances is considered desirable.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 3.

The Government of Madras have applied to the Government of India for the services of an officer to take the post of Consulting Architect on the retirement of Mr. Brassington. Major-General McLeod, Inspector-General of Ordnance, proceeds to England on furlough on medical certificate. Lady Connemara's health has been much benefited by her voyage to Aden. The Canning arrived to-day from Rangoon with the 16th Madras Infantry. The case of Derby and Company *vs* the Secretary of State was heard before the High Court to-day. Over eight lakhs are claimed by the plaintiffs in respect of a contract on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Mr. Lighton, one of the official witnesses, was present, but it was arranged to postpone the case for four weeks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental with homeward Indian mails of the 29th March, arrived here from Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage, arrived hore from Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ lbs. ,,	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	84⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. ,,	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 8-30 a.m. this day (Thursday) 4th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 3.—Pressure has commenced, and a downward oscillation is expected. The barometer is falling except at a few stations in Malabar. The decrease has been moderately uniform, and this general distribution has little changed the winds which are variable indeed, except on the Bombay Coast where they remain northerly. They are everywhere moderate or light in force. Temperature has continued to rise in North-West Provinces, East Punjab, Rajputana, and the central part of the country. Elsewhere it has fallen compared with mean temperature it is higher than usual over Burma, North-West Provinces, Punjab, Central India, Rajputana and Sind. The greatest excess is six degrees. In the Punjab a few slight showers are reported.

COLONEL BAYLEY AND THE CADETS.

IN accordance with a long standing custom the Cathedral High School Cadets paid their annual visit to Lt. Colonel the Hon. L.H. Bayley, the Commandant of the Bombay Volunteers Rifle Corp's at the Colonel's residence, Malabar Hill, yesterday evening. Some eighty cadets availed themselves of the invitation to be present, the company being under the command of Lieut. Savage, Head Master of the Cathedral Boys School. The boys reached the bungalow at about five o'clock, and, after taking part in some sports which had been organised, they sat down to dinner. After justice had been done to the repast, Corporal Fido called upon his comrades to drink to the health of Colonel Bayley, which they did with musical honours. In addressing the boys the Colonel said :—Cathedral High School Cadets, I am very glad to see you here once more. This is, I believe, the third or fourth time you have visited this place. As I told you on your way up here, Bombay has suffered a disastrous accident owing to the stoppage of the Vehar water pipe, and therefore I was not able to offer some of you that pure beverage to help you to digest your bread and butter, but I hope that the substitutes I have provided have given you satisfaction. The Brigadier-General has been good enough to come here this evening, and he has told me that you are a very fine company of cadets, but I do not know whether it was your school or not that let off your pop-guns at the inspection before the time. However, no one can pretend to be perfect in every thing, and I hope you will do better next year. I have no intention of relinquishing the command of the corps which I have commanded for so many years, and I hope to have as many more successful inspections as that of this year. I have this day signed the returns, and dare say you will be glad to hear that there were 593 volunteers and cadets on parade on Saturday, and I think is will interent you to know that there was not a single member absent without leave. (Applause.) In conclusion, I can only say that I trust you will not meet with any disaster on yonr way back, and I hope that I shall see you here next year.

Before separating the boys gave several rounds of cheers for their Colonel.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE JAM SAHEB OF JAMNAGAR.

H. H. the Maharaja Dhiring Shri Sir Vinajee Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, arrived at the Grant Road Station, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock Bombay time, by special train. His Highness was accompanied by his private secretary, members of his personal staff, and some four hundred followers. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the 1st Battallon 4th Bombay Rifles, under the command of Jemadar Jan Mahomed, with band and colours paraded outside the railway station, facing the entrance to the up line platform. Mr. J. K. Spence, Collector of Bombay, attended as a deputation on behalf of Government to receive His Highness. The up line platform was decorated with flags and flowers. A large crowd of wealthy native gentlemen assembled at the station, among whom were observed Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mooljee Jaitha, Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, Jairam Naranjee, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Nathooram Damodhur Shete, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Desai Huripursad Suntookram, Girjapursad Huripursad, G. S. Khapard, Sivjee Nuthoo Morarjee, Ponalal Poonamchund, Crishna Mookram Atmaram, Rahimtoola Kairaz, Keekabhoy Hemain, Dr. Jumnadas Premchand, Custoorchand Premchund Roychund, Mohunlall Mugganbhai, Jewraz Madhowjee, Goverdundass Luckmidas, Fazulbhoy Jooma Laljee, Alladeen Cassum Soomar, Dosabhai Framji, C.I.E., Edaljee Rastamjee, Reporter, Luckmanjee Sullimanjee, Moola Meah Saheb, Rajbhoy Adumjee, Sullimanjee Allybhoy, Mahomedbhoy Allybhoy, Shaik Rahimon Adamjee Karannee, Rao Bahadoor Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee, Rowjee Bhaskerjee Bhandarkur, E. Cristna Quercar, and numerous others. His Highness on stepping on to the platform, was almost buried in flowers showered upon him from every side. After the usual greeting, he entered a carriage-and-four which was in waiting supplied by His Highness Aga Khan, and accompanied by Mr. J. K. Spence, Mr. Yeshwunt M. Kelkur, Oriental Translator to Government, and His Highness's private, secretary, drove off to his temporary residence, the bungalow of Mr. Thackersey Mooljee at Mahalnxmee, escorted by a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard, those forming His Highness's party following up in other carriages. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of his arrival.

At his residence, His Highness was met by another crowd of his subjects, to whom he addressed the following few words in Guzerati :—"I thank you most cordially for the trouble you have taken in giving me such a warm reception both at the station and here, and I am much gratified at the loyalty of my subjects who are residing in Bombay. I shall be most happy to receive visitors while I am in Bombay, both in the morning and afternoon." The Dewan also thanked those who were present both on behalf of His Highness and himself, remarking that the subjects of the Jam Saheb bore true love, affection and devotion towards His Highness.

Mr. Govindji Thackersee Moolji then stepped forward, and said on behalf of his fellow subjects, that His Highness come to Bombay after twelve years, adding that they had done nothing beyond what was their duty, and returned thanks to His Highness for his anxiety for the welfare of his subjects, their prosperity and their happiness; and the present demonstration was an evidence of His Highness' popularity with all classes of his dominions.

His Highness then retired, and the visitors separated.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE INSPECTION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL W. T. BUDGEN, Commanding the Bombay District, yesterday morning made his annual inspection of the Bombay Light Horse on the general parade-ground. At the early hour of half-past six the Volunteers assembled on the Marine Lines parade-ground, and under the command of Captain Little, were formed up in two troops. In that order they marched in half sections to the general parade-ground, where they were drawn up in line to await the arrival of the Brigadier-General. About seven o'clock he arrived, accompanied by Captain Steel, District Staff Officer, and Captain Thatcher, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, and was received with a general salute, that is, with the swords at the "carry." Then began what proved a very severe inspection and a long and hard morning's work. At the outset the General expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of the troopers, and the manner in which they were dressed and wore their accoutrements. Then the order was given for the march-past, which was done in two troops, Lieutenant H. R. King being in charge of the leading troop, and Lieutenant T. W. Cuffe in charge of the rear troop, with Captain F. A. Little, Commanding. They marched past again in squadron at the trot, which was very satisfactorily done, except that some of the men forgot to look to the saluting base when passing, which the General pointed out as an error to be avoided. The next movement was marching past in open sections, which was done with great steadiness and regularity of interval. After this, the corps were formed up for mounted sword exercise, which was performed in a highly creditable manner. The heaviest and, at the same time, most interesting part of the morning's work now commenced. A section was told off for an advance guard, the main body proceeding in route formation, the General wishing to further test the troopers' knowledge of skirmishing, the order was given for the squadron to dismount and proceed in the direction of the Money School, one man in the main body proceeding in every section remaining behind in the saddle in charge of the horses. This might have been done more briskly than it was ; but to many of the men the movement was new. Major Daniels, Commanding H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard, having taken the corps in hand, some excellent drill was done in sections, troops, and squadron. After some other movements, which were very smartly done, the corps were marched out in troops for volley firing. They were then formed into two sides of a square, and the Brigadier General, addressing the parade, said he could not but congratulate them on their general turn-out. The horses, taking them all in all, were in very good condition, although a few of them were a little fine, but this was no doubt the result of hard work. They had very good seats, and what was more, their seats were uniform, which showed that they had worked well together. The General made some complimentary remarks on the serviceable uniform of the men, and then made some remarks upon the march-past saying, it might have been done better, and also pointed out defects in tne saluting. Marching-past by troops was fairly done ; but he pointed out that the rear troop had not maintained its proper distance, an error that could only be rectified by constant practice. He was very glad to be able to state that one or two of the movements were executed extremely well, and he particularly complemented the Volunteers on the manner in which they had moved by fours into line. He considered that it was not entirely the fault of the men that some portions of the drill had not been perfectly performed. He attributed the fault more to the officers who had failed to give their words of command clearly, adding that it was impossible for the troopers to work correctly unless they heard the words of command from their officers. It was essentially necessary in a mounted corps that the orders should be given distinctly and in a loud clear voice. The General further said that he considered the corps, as Volunteers, tried to fly a little too high, and endeavoured to begin at the end. That ought not to be the case. They should rather attempt to work upwards instead of downwards. Still, he thought it was highly creditable to every member of the corps that they had reached such a state of efficiency, especially when he knew they had to turn out to drill in the morning, and many of the men had to come long distances. He thought they were all to be congratulated upon the fact that so many of them could find the time to attend these parades in the intervals between their business engagements. He concluded by stating that if the time should ever come for their being required for service, he had little doubt they would be found of great assistance.

The squadron was then marched off by sections, and was dismissed opposite the Gymkhana after a photograph had been taken.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Inspection Parade By Brigadier General Budgen Commanding Bombay District.

Distribution.	Officers.	Staff Sergts.	Sergeants.	Trumpaters.	Rank & File.	Total.
Present on Parade	3	1	2	1	25	32
Absents with leave	...	...	1	...	9	10
Do. without leave	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total Enrolled	3	1	3	1	37	45

Bombay, 3rd April, 1889.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Inspection Parade by Brigadier-General W. T Budgen Commanding the District.

...		Officers.	Sergeants.	Band & drum.	Rank & File.	Total.
Present on Parade.	Volunteers	16	30	24	255	325
	Cadets	3	17	11	237	268
Absent with leave.	Volunteers	3	3	...	96	102
	Cadets	...	1	...	44	45
Total		22	51	35	632	740

Bombay, 30th March, 1889.

THE VILLAGE SANITATION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the rules made by Government under section 215 of the Land Revenue Code, Act. V of 1879, rule (*e*) says :—"whoever shall suffer his land to be or to become overgrown with prickly pear or rank grass so as to be dangerous to the health or safety of the neighbourhood, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees."

If this rule be supplemented by a few more for dealing with persons guilty of polluting public water-courses, wells and tanks, or of allowing to accumulate noxious matter in a place where it is likely to be dangerous to the public health, I think all that is contemplated by the Sanitation Bill will be easily accomplished.

The construction of wells and tanks and other works of general utility should be left to the villagers themselves as at present. In almost all the Indian villages there are to be seen at least four or five wells, two or three tanks and one or two temples with a Dhurumsalla for the use of travellers. All these are substantially constructed by the villagers themselves, with funds raised by voluntary subscriptions without any pressure from outside. What more is to be gained by the formation of sanitary committees or village boards under the Bill, I really fail to see.—Yours &c.

Tanna, April, 3. P. R. DESAI.

THE directors of the Oriental Telephone Company have resolved, subject to final audit of the accounts, to recommend to the shareholders a dividend of 3 per cent. free of income-tax, on the paid-up capital of the company (other than the vendors' shares) for the year ending Dec. 31 last, placing 2,500*l*. to reserve, and writing off the whole of the balance of the preliminary expenses—amounting to 3,000*l*, leaving an amount of some 500*l*. to be carried forward.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, MARCH 31.

H. E. SENHOR CARDOSO DE CARVALHO, Governor-General of Goa, will embark for Bombay on the 3rd instant, entrusting the Administration to a Government Council until the arrival of the new incumbent, whose nomination has not yet been notified by the Lisbon Government. The Government of His Excellency lasted for two and half years, and was signalised by the opening of the West of India P. G. Railway line. The press in great part has been adverse to His Excellency's administration, which was subjected to violent attacks involving severe personalities, but the feverish excitement has subsided and given away to calm consideration. Of late, however, His Excellency has been almost ignored by the press, and now as he is departing from the country, a remarkable change seems to have taken place in public opinion. The salient points of His Excellency's administration have been his independence of character and fidelity to his pledges. It was known that the collection of taxes was a most faulty arrangement, which afforded a big loophole to the friends of officials to escape payment. For over 80 years some persons have not paid taxes, the arrears of which, it was estimated, amounted to over a lakh and half. Senhor Cardoso de Carvalho supported a movement for the investigation of this abuse, and within a short time the delinquents were compelled to make good this long standing debt to the State. The public treasury bears witness to His Excellency's zeal.

The second point which ought to make his Government memorable is H. E's. connection with the extension of steam communication over the rivers. A loan for this purpose was contracted from the village Communities, and its re-payment guaranteed within a fixed period. His Excellency has been able to redeem his word ; for a notification has been published in the *Bolletim do Government* inviting the parties to withdraw the amount of their loans from 1st April. This instance is unprecedented in the history of Government loans. Hitherto money lent to Government was not only not returned but it was a difficult matter to procure the interest. Hence there was an almost insurmountable reluctance on the part of the public to help Government with money advances. If his successor follow up the policy of Senhor Cardose de Carvalho in respect to loans, the Government will be able to establish its credit, and may command money on favourable terms.

The Governor-General will go direct to *Cabo Verde* to assume the reins of his new post instead of going to Portugal

Lieutenant Francisco Pedro de Mira Frio Elvain, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor-General, has been permitted to resign the post. The loss of this officer will be much regretted by all who came in contact with him.

The process against Senhor Nuno Cabral de Camara, Governor of Diu, has been dismissed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General. It will be remembered that Jamnadass Probhadass and Volubchand Emerchand brought serious charges against the Governor of Diu, and the Public Prosecutor had to frame charges and submit the process to Government. The termination of the case will be hailed with delight.

A PANTHER SHOT NEAR NASIK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, APRIL 2.

WE left Pimplegaum Gardeshwar, 12 miles from Nasik, on the morning of the 28th ult., and after a ride of 15 miles along a bad road, reached Waghera about midday, where we were greeted with the news that a panther had been seen about two miles off. We were also told that a party of villagers were able and willing to act as beaters. So nothing loath to attempt "to rid the country's side of one more pest" we started almost immediately, and in less than half an hour, reached the slope of the ghaut below which the panther was said to be lurking. We took up our positions on either side of the ravine, while the villagers began beating the jungle below. After a few minutes the panther stealthily looked from behind his hiding-place, and then began to slink along the side of the ravine till he reached a thickish patch of bush just opposite the tree in which Fraser had taken up his position. Presently, apparently to see if the coast was clear, the panther put his head out, and Fraser ready for the opportunity, with true aim, shot him through the head, and he rolled down the slope, dead. Of course we put a couple of additional shots into him to make sure of his being past resuscitation, for an attack from a wounded panther measuring 6 feet 7 inches would have proved a by no means pleasant finale to our exploit.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUDNEIRA MARCH 30.

THE "Volunteer Sergeant Instructor and the Ex-Akola Civil Surgeon incident" which led the latter to be remanded to military duty is still causing anxiety. The Doctor is now in Madras, and I learn depositions have been taken at Akola before a magistrate in connection with this most unfortunate case.

The practical joke, *in re* "Currency notes" case at Budneira has terminated rather seriously. In addition to the fine of rupees thirty by a magistrate the two officials were dealt with departmentally (G.I.P.R.) by being reduced one step in their grades.

At Moortezapore (G.I.P.R.) the telegraph wire took fire ! It is as strange as it is true. Underneath the wires were huts, and by some accident the latter caught fire, the flames melting the thin copper wires which resulted in obstruction for a time. It is questionable had the wires been of zinc if they would so soon give way to flames.

The municipal election for new members for the next three years takes place next Monday (1st). Voters are being canvassed for. A new Ward,—No. III—I hear has been opened at Akola, and it is expected that the Hindu element will not have the shadow of a chance of being "Commissioners" in this ward. Messrs. Rose, Hichens and a Parsi are candidates. The Resident has the power of "nominating" one fourth of the total number sanctioned.

I regret to announce that cholera and small-pox are rather prevalent in the six districts. This will continue till the end of dooms-day, unless sanitation and cleanliness in our hamlets are enforced. All the superficial plastering is of no avail.

A cotton press at Akola took fire the other day at about sunrise—purely accidentally I am told.—The results were four persons were burned, and a loss to the "Company" of a few hundred rupees.

The heat is becoming intolerable. The migration to the Chikalda hills is on the *tapis* and has already commenced. Water and fodder—as I already intimated—are becoming scarce.

The Political prisoner,—a Seikh—has been removed from Akola to the fortress of Assirghur ! Matters are being kept strictly "private and confidential ;" hence my remaining *sub silentio* on this subject.

Surgeon Major Little M.D., Sanitary Commissioner H. A. D., being about proceeding on three months' privilege leave, Surgeon Roe, Civil Surgeon, Amraoti District, will be Dr. Little's *locum tenens*.

A good story comes from Nimar : a police constable with a view to securing a life pension encountered an imaginary tussel with the outlaw Tantia. He self-inflicted a flesh wound on his leg and was brought in in a dying condition. The Doctor's examination was disastrous ; the hero is to be prosecuted for his gallantry.

THE new dining-room cars, which it was intended to attach to the special Indian mail train running between Brindisi and Calais, were nearly finished, and by the time the great homeward rush commenced, about the end of March, were expected to be in working order. This will be an enormous convenience to Indian and Australian passengers, ensuring as it will, properly served meals on board, instead of occasional excursions to the draughty restaurants of Modane, Turin, and Bologna. Passengers on the outward journey will be glad to hear that the further acceleration of the Italian portion of the service will probably enable them to reach Brindisi in future by 11 p.m., on Sunday, and that the abominable dinner (!) hitherto served at Castellamare (Adriatico) at 5 p.m. has already given place to a very decent repast at the capacious restaurant at Foggia at 7-15.

THE works on the Corinth Canal have been suspended, the company being affected by the financial crisis in Paris.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Yesterday afternoon was held the last meeting of the bresent Standing Committee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framje C.S.I. presiding. There were present Sir H. Morland, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. M. N. Banajee, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Mr. R. N. Khote, C.I.E., Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Colonel Merewether, R. E.

A CORRECTION.

One of the items on the agenda paper was a resolution of the Corporation, postponing consideration of the report of Sir John Fowler on the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant reservoirs pending the receipt of the recommendation thereon of the Standing Committee.

With reference to this matter the Municipal Commissioner said he wished to correct an inaccuracy which had crept into the reports, which had appeared in the papers, of the last meeting of the Standing Committee. He was made to say that his views as to the utility of putting covers over reservoirs were affected by what Sir John Fowler had stated on the matter in his report on the two reservoirs. As a matter of fact, his opinion had not been suddenly changed by what Sir John Fowler had said, but had been formed long before that engineer had submitted his report. He did not wish to impute the slightest blame to the reporters. It was absolutely impossible for them at times to report the proceedings of the Standing Committee. He did not think—and some members of the Standing Committee agreed with him—that reporters should be admitted to the meetings of a business body like the Standing Committee, which often transacted business of a more or less confidential nature. It would be quite otherwise with the meetings of the Corporation which, of course, must be allowed to be reported.

The chairman thought the presence of reporters perhaps, exercised a wholesome influence.

Mr. Sayani did not think the proceedings of the Standing Committee should usually be reported.

THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Col. Merewether, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved that the Commissioner be requested to favour the Committee with an expression of his views with regard to whether the Engineering Department of the Municipality was not very much under-manned and that should he be of opinion that it was so, to state the extent to which it should be raised, in order to bring it to proper strength. Col. Merewether thought it must be obvious to every member of the Standing Committee that the Engineering Department was insufficiently manned. The current engineering work of a great city like this must be enormous, and at the present moment, Mr. Smith, Mr. Tomlinson and Mr. Benson were the only three European engineers. His remarks about the department being not sufficiently manned derived additional force from the fact that Mr. Walton had intimated, a short time ago, that he would not be able to come back for another six months. Again, Mr. Tomlinson was also going away on leave for five months.

The Municipal Commissioner said he could not go into the question just then, as he had not yet made up his mind as to what was the right thing to do. He suggested that the matter should be allowed to stand over till he had prepared and submitted his schedule relating to the reorganization of the departments. He was so much overwhelmed with work that he had not yet found time to consider that matter. He looked back with satisfaction to the reorganization of the Assessment Department which it would be remembered, had been carried out amidst much obstruction and many difficulties. There were various ways in which further improvements could be carried out in the Municipal departments.

Col. Merewether said that what the Commissioner had said only confirmed his view of the case. It also brought again prominently to notice that there was undermanning at the very top of the Municipality, that is, the Municipality wanted not only a Municipal Commissioner, but also a Deputy Commissioner.

Dr. Cowasji remarked it might perhaps be said in the same way, that we should have half a dozen Health Officers. instead of one only, as the city was advancing in all directions.

The matter was allowed to stand over, as suggested by the Commissioner.

THE INTERMENT OF PAUPERS.

A letter was submitted from the Commissioner, forwarding correspondence relating to the interment of paupers, the expenses of which should, in the opinion of Government, be undertaken by the Corporation, and stating this will entail an annual charge of about Rs. 4,000.

It was resolved that the correspondence should be circulated among the members before the matter was taken into consideration.

KATTYAWAR IMMIGRANTS.

A correspondence has lately passed between the Government and the Municipality on the subject of the Kattywar immigrants. The Government said in one of their letters that the provisions of section 85 of Act 13 of 1856, and the ordinary penal law, coupled with such regulations as the Corporation had power to make, ought to be sufficient to restrict the inconvenience caused by wandering beggars within proper limits. The commissioner pointed out that the enforcement of the law must rest with the magistracy, and that in a particular case the magistrate had, in his discretion, refused to punish a vagrant who was arraigned before him. Speaking at the Standing Committee yesterday, the Commissioner said he did not see why the magistrates should not perform their duty, however disagreeable it might be, in order to get rid of this nuisance. He should not himself be hard on anybody who was starving, but if a man was perfectly able to work, and did not want to work, he would have him flogged. (Hear hear). He knew, as a matter of fact, that the contractors at Tansa wanted labourers on the works, and there would be no difficulty in the way of the immigrants finding employment, if they only cared to work. The people did not like to return to their native home, because they could lead here a lazy life, living on charity.

Dr. Cowasjee was very glad to hear what had fallen from the Commissioner as to a grant which had been sanctioned by the Corporation during the influx of the immigrants, he said it was meant to meet unexpected contingencies, and not to feed a lot of idlers who were a curse to the city and who ought never to be allowed to subsist on charity. A Parsi gentleman had offered to employ them but they had absolutely refused to work. He did not know why they should not be sent away.

Mr. Javerilal said that he had paid a good round sum to the Commissioner of Police, on behalf of a native state, for sending away some of the immigrants to their homes; and he should be very much surprised if any of the men had since returned to Bombay. The deportation of the immigrants would be a relief to the city. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Banajee said it was imposible that any able bodied man in Bombay should not be able to find work. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Javerilal said he knew of another native state which was prepared to take back those who had emigrated from it. But as the people managed to find bread in this city without doing any work they were not disposed to go away.

The Municipal Commissioner said the only person who could enforce the law was the Magstrate. Steps should be taken to enforce the law against able-bodied vagrants, but in the meantime he suggested that an expenditure of Rs. 500 should be sanctioned out of the grant made by the Corporation.

Sir Henry Morland said it was quite time that some coercive measures should be employed to induce these people either to work or leave the city.

It was eventually resolved that the Standing Committee agreed with the Municipal Commissioner in the opinion that the law should be enforced aganist the large number of able-bodied vagrants now infesting the city, and that as a temporary measure, the Commissioner be authorized to spend Rs. 500, the charge to be debited to the grant of Rs. 2,500 sanctioned by the Corporation for the relief of immigrants.

DIRTY WATER.

Dr. Cowasjee, who had brought with him a bottle containing dirty water, said that that was the sert of water which he had been receiving at his house from Tulsi pipe, and requested the Commissioner or an explanation.

The Commissioner asked if Dr Cowasji had seen in that morning's paper a paragraph accounting for the dirty water.

Dr. Cowasji. No I have not seen it.

The Commissioner said that an accident had occured on the Tulsi water main near the Mahaluxmi station, and that in consequence of it the pressure and quality of the water would not be so good as usual for some time.

THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Sir Henry Morland said that that being the last meeting of the Standing Committee, he felt it his duty—and he was sure all his colleagues would feel it too—not to part from their chairman without expressing their sense of the excellent way in which he had conducted the duties of his office. (Hear hear). They could not allow that occasion to pass without recalling with pleasure to mind the affability and courtesy of the chairman. They owed him a deep debt of gratitude for the care and patient attention which he bestowed in dealing with the affairs of the Standing Committee. He was watching the interests of the city to the best advantage, and it was due in no small degree to the care with which he elucidated every item of importance, that the annual budgets submitted by him were received with general favour. (Hear, hear). The chairman might look back upon his civic career with intense gratification to himself, knowing that he had conferred great benefits to the city in the several honourable capacities in which he had served as Sheriff of Bombay, chairman of the Bench of Justices, and chairman of the Town Council and of the Corporation. (Applause). With these observations, Sir Henry moved that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the chairman for the creditable way in which he had discharged his duties. (Hear, hear).

Dr. Cowasjee said he had very grest pleasure i seconding the resolution proposed by Sir Henry Morland. He was glad that an opportunity was afforded him of adding his testimony to the worth of their chairman who had performed his duties during the past three years to the entire satisfaction of the body over which he presided. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Dosabhoy had satisfied both the Corporation and the Standing Committee by his ability, his sound commonsense, and his persuasive manner, and a vote of thanks was fully due to him as some recognition of his merits. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman returned thanks for the vote passed by the Standing Committee. He greatly appreciated the kind expressions of their approval of his services as their Chairman, but he could not help remarking that if he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his colleagues, it was greatly owing to their kind co-operation and the courtesy which they had invariably extended to the chair. He added that he felt very grateful to Sir Henry Morland for the kind manner in which he had spoken of him, and also to his colleagues generally for the cordiality with which they had passed the vote. (Applause.)

THANKS TO THE COMMISSIONER.

Sir Henry Morland said there was one small debt which he had yet left unpaid. He thought the Committee ought not to separate on that occasion without tendering their hearty thanks to the Municipal Commissioner for the great cordiality with which he had worked with them, and for the very great care and attention which he always paid to his work, and the very careful manner in which he placed every subject before them. (Applause.) The city owed him an immense debt, and no words of his (Sir Henry's) could give an adequate expression to it. He felt sure that they all had an innate satisfaction and knowledge that Mr. Ollivant deserved the highest praise and the best thanks of the Standing Committee. (Applause.)

The Chairman : I am sure you will all cordially agree with regard to what has just fallen from Sir Henry Morland. (Applause.)

The Municipal Commissioner said he thanked the Standing Committee very much for the very kind way in which they had received what Sir Henry Morland had said of him. The compliment they had paid him was none the less pleasing, because it was entirely unexpected.

Mr. Javerilal : I must say that we are also indebted to Mr. Barrow, the secretary, for the ability with which he has always done his work. (Hear, hear, and applause).

The meeting then terminated.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

I.

SIR,—You will allow me through your columns to correct some of the important errors and inaccuries in the pamphlet circulated by Mr. Malabari for opinion regarding the proposed Amendment of the Indian Penal Code. The nature of the subject is such that I had no wish at first to enter into the controversy. But the way in which the agitation is being carried on and opinions collected—opinions, some of which appear to me to be given more from allegiance to a cause than from a due consideration of the arguments advanced—makes it necessary for those who differ from the writer to state the other side in time to prevent further misconception. There is little doubt that the "crying inequality" and the dangers consequent upon it, as depicted by the writer, if real, would be a grave scandal which would have to be immediately removed. No society, be it Hindu or English, can tolerate them for a moment. It is a pity, however, that neither the writer, nor Mr. Malabari, whose sincerity and energy I thoroughly appreciate, has taken the trouble of sufficiently verifying his premises. The writer, and probably Mr. Malabari also, appear to have some pre-conceived notions on the subject, and reading the English law in the light of these notions they have been led to the discovery of glaring divergencies where none exist, and on their strength to ask for certain changes in the Indian Law. I am unable to understand how the facts which I have given below should have escaped their notice otherwise.

We are told by the writer that the proposed Amendment of the Penal Code was suggested to him by the English Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885. On reading this Act he discovered that the Indian Law regarding the seduction of girls was far behind the age and the requirements of society, and that it was the duty of every native "to protest against this shameful inequality." As he has himself drawn up what he believes to be a fairly accurate comparative statement of the English and the Indian laws on the subject, I shall quote it here in his own words :—

How girls are protected by the Indian Penal Code.	*How they are protected by the English Criminal Law Amendment Act.*
1. A husband having intercourse with his wife who is *under ten* years of age, *with or without her consent, is punishable* with transporation for life. (Sec. 376.)	1. He is punishable with penal servitude for life.
2. A husband having intercourse with his wife who is *ten years old, with or without her consent*, is not punishable at all. The law in the most explicit language declares that this is not *rape*. (Sec. 375.)	*He is punishable with penal servitude for life.*
3. Any person other than a husband, having intercourse with a girl who is *ten years* old, *with her consent*, is not punishable.	*He is punishable with penal servitude for life.*
4. A girl under twelve years of age is not competent to consent to the commission of any offence upon her, or in respect of her, except that of rape or seduction. (Sec. 90 and 375.)	Any one having intercourse with a girl *under thirteen* years of age, *with or without her consent*, is punishable with penal servitude for life.
	Any one having intercourse with a girl *over thirteen and under sixteen* years of age, *with or without her consent*, is punishable with ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

He then asks us to look upon the two pictures, and remarks that "three out of these four cases, what is an offence in England—an offence punishable with penal servitude for life—is not an offence in India." Finally we are told that the only way to get out of this 'ungodly' position is to lend our support to a most temperate and reasonable demand, viz., to have "the exception and the further exception to section 375 done away with." The whole argument of the writer thus rests :—1st, on the supposed analogy of the English law which he believes to be greatly in advance ; 2ndly, on the opinion that the Indian law does not punish "at all" an outrage upon girls between 10 and 12 years ; and 3rdly and lastly, on the fact that while the age of consent here for minor offences, such as assault, hurt, &c., is 12 by Section 90 of the Code, and for the offence of kidnapping 14 and 16 for males and females respectively, a girl over 10 is competent in law to consent to an offence of rape under Section 375 of the Code. The writer, to my mind, does not appear to have clearly perceived the difference between the protection of girls as against the husband and against strangers, and as it is a material point I propose to divide my remarks on the subject under two heads :—(1) The comparative law regarding the protection of the married girl as against her husband, and (2) of girls against strangers. The relief asked for by the writer is two-fold ; first, the removal of the fifth proviso to Sec. 375, which reduces generally the age of consent for that particular offence from 12 to 10, and secondly, that of the last proviso which declares that a husband cannot be guilty of rape upon his wife, she not being under ten years of age. From the stand point of relief, therefore, it will also be convenient to treat the subject in the way proposed above. It is, I believe, further calculated to throw light on the question, why the age of consent should be so high in the cases of kidnapping, as compared to the one mentioned in Sec. 375.

But before proceeding to the discussion of the law under each head I may be allowed here to observe that the argument from analogy or inequality, on which the writer of the pamphlet chiefly relies, is not by itself sufficient to justify his demanding a change, howsoever moderate it may be according to him, in the laws of this country. There was a time when it was believed that a statute in England should be followed by a similar enactment in India. But this belief, which was so pregnant of mischief and injustice to this country, has fortunately given way, and the differences between the circumstances of each country have come to be more and more recognised. Hence even supposing that the inequality pointed out by the writer does exist, it will have further to be shewn that the proposed amendment is made necessary by the circumstances of the country taken as a whole and not of a particular section of the community therein. The writer has attempted something of the kind at the end of his pamphlet, where he says "There is no *Pall Mall Gazette* among our vernacular papers," and mentions one or two solitary instances to support his allegation. It is, however, apparent that he does not wish to lay much stress on this side of the question, and to say the truth it is indeed doubtful if he could, for there is little in our society for Steads to expose, and certainly nothing which demands a change in the Penal laws of the land. The writer, therefore, chiefly bases his case on the analogy of the English law or more particularly on the analogy of the English Criminal Law Amendment Act (48 and 49 Voet. ch. 69). I am aware that the case, and particularly that part of it which relates to married girls can be argued on other grounds also. But partly because they are not in issue, and partly because some of them, including the most important one, viz, fixing the limit of marriageable age by law, have been already publicly discussed and settled, I shall mainly confine myself to the comparative legal aspect of the question or rather to the indirect way in which it is now attempted to revive the question already settled. It must not, however, be understood that I wish to defend the absurdities of our marriage customs. Like the writer of the pamphlet I hold that these require to be changed. But the evolution must be a slow one and brought about by persuasion and example—the two manly weapons of reform. Our reformers appear, however, to shrink from these methods of reform which require an amount of self-denial and patience and resort to the easy means of legislation sometimes on the strength of imaginary analogies of some system of positive law, ancient or modern, and sometimes on purely ethical and moral grounds, forgetting that these are understood (though not yet acted upon) only by a few in the country, and that to the masses the ideas are entirely foreign or very often contradictory to and inconsistent with the moral sense which obtains amongst them. Such methods and tactics only serve to create in the public mind a distrust in the main principles of reform and in the moral strength of its advocates. But I shall not here dilate on these general grounds. My present purpose is to shew that the grounds, on which legislative interference, howsoever indirect, is now sought, are purely imaginary, and I shall proceed to do so, dividing the subject in the way proposed above.

First; with respect to the law regarding husband and wife. The writer of the pamphlet is of opinion that a husband having intercourse with his wife above 10 is not punishable 'at all' in India, while in England he is punishable with penal servitude for life (Sec 2nd of his inequalities given above), and he appears to make much of this supposed inequality. But as far as I can see both these statements are inaccurate and misleading. The custom of early marriage is unknown in England, but beyond this difference I have not been able to discover any material inequality in the two laws. The minimum legal age for marriage in England is 12 for the female, and 14 for the male, the consent of parents or guardians being required if the parties are under age, though want of it does not invalidate the marriage. (Vide Stephen's Commentaries on the English Law). In practice the ages may be, and are of course higher, but of this I shall speak hereafter. We are now discussing the law on the subject, and as far as this is concerned the lowest limits are those given above. Now, according to the view expressed in the pamphlet, a husband in England is guilty of a criminal offence, if he has intercourse with his wife under 16 years. But what is the authority for such a position? I have referred to "Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours," but could find none there. The law, as given in that standard work, is simply this, that "a husband cannot be guilty of rape upon his wife on account of the matrimonial consent which she has given, and which she cannot retract;" and the doctrine is carried so far that "where a party took a woman by force, compelled her to marry him, and then had carnal knowledge of her by force, it appears to have been holden that she could not maintain an appeal of rape against her husband, unless the marriage were first legally dissolved; but that, when the marriage was made void *ab initio* by a declaratory sentence in the ecclesiastical court, the offence became punishable, as if there had been no marriage." In Stephen's "Digest of the Criminal Law, it was at first stated that a husband might under certain circumstances be indicted for rape upon his wife, but as explained by Sir James Stepen himself in his judgment in the recent case of *Queen vs. Clarence*, the statement has been withdrawn in the last edition of the Digest. It is evident, therefore, that, according to English law, a husband, seeking intercourse with his wife, whatever be her age, can not be indicted for assault or rape inasmuch as he acquires by marriage an irrevocable right to the person of his wife. A married girl of 12, which is the lowest marriageable age for girls, has, therefore, no protection against her husband in England. The writer of the pamphlet, who believes the law to be otherwise, seems to rely on sections 4 and 5 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (48 and 49, Vict. ch. 69) which makes the *unlawful* defilement of girls under 13 punishable with penal servitude for life, and that of girls between 13 and 16 with two years' imprisonment. But he appears to have overlooked the word "unlawful" in these sections. I quote the sections as far as they are required for our purpose:—

"Sect. 4. Any person, who *unlawfully* and carnally knows any girl under the age of thirteen years, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than five years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour. * * *

Sect. 5. Any person who *unlawfully* and carnally knows or attempts to have *unlawful* carnal knowledge of any girl being of or above the age of thirteen and under the age of sixteen years. . . . shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and being convicted thereof shall be liable at the discretion of the Court to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour."

The Statute, it must be remembered, was passed in 1885, after the exposures in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and was obviously intended for the suppression of the evils thus exposed and for the better protection of girls, not as against their husbands, but against all other persons. A cursory reading of the debates on the Bill will be sufficient to convince any one of the correctness of this view. Besides, from the words "unlawful" and "unlawfully" used in the above sections, it is manifest that the provisions contained therein were never intended for the protection of the married girls between 12 and 16 as against the husband, as the writer of the pamphlet would have us believe. For an intercourse by the husband with his wife can never be said to be unlawful. In support of my view I refer the writer to the opinions of the learned Judges in the recent case of *Queen vs. Clarence*, decided in November last, and reported in the last January number of the English Law Reports (L. R. 22 Q. B. D. 23.) The action was under 24 and 25 Vict. ch. 100, s.s. 20, 47, for "unlawfully inflicting bodily harm upon his wife," and for "an assault upon her occasioning actual bodily harm," the Chief Justice being among the number, out of thirteen Judges acquitted the accused, holding that the offence did not fall under the Statute. The case was decided on technical grounds, and the decision and the details have little bearing on the present question. But the opinions of the various Judges on the criminal responsibility of married persons, and the rights created by marriage, are important as giving the latest view of the English Law on the subject. Hawkins, J., who, it must be noted, was one of the dissentient Judges that held the accused guilty, thus expounds the law on the subject.

"By marriage contract a wife, no doubt, confers upon her husband an irrevocable privilege to have intercourse with her. For this it is that a husband cannot be convicted of a rape committed by him on the person of his wife. But this marital privilege does not justify a husband in endangering his wife's health or causing her grievous bodily harm. * * *"

Pollock, B. also made similar observations, differing from Hawkins, J., in the latter part of his remarks.

These extracts leave no doubt as to the interpretation of the words "unlawful" and "unlawfully" in the Sections of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The words evidently imply that the intercourse can be lawful in certain cases, and unless we suppose this to be the case, as regards married girls we are led to the conclusion that a husband's intercourse with his wife is unlawful in England until she is over 16, an inference directly at variance with the common law. I may also mention that before the Criminal Law Amendment Act the age limits in such cases were governed by 38 and 39 Vict. ch. 94 s. s. 3,4, which Statute in its turn repealed and amended the provisions contained in s. s. 51 and 52 of 24 and 25 Vict. ch. 100. The words "unlawful" and "unlawfully" appear in all the three statutes, and it is, therefore, almost certain that the words in Sect. 4 and 5 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (48 and 49 Vict. Ch. 69) would be interpreted in the same way as in the case of *Queen vs Clarence*, which was decided under 24 and 25 Vict. ch. 100. The correct view of the English Law on the subject, therefore, is that an English girl of 12, which is the lowest marriageable age, has no protection against her husband except for grievous bodily hurt, when such is caused without her consent. It is not yet quite settled, as appears from the decision above quoted, what would constitute such bodily harm; but I take it for granted that, although a husband in England acquires by marriage a right to the person of his wife, immediately after marriage, and howsoever young his wife may be, yet if he takes advantage of this right prematurely, and causes hurt, he will be held criminally responsible for hurt, though not for rape or assault.

Such being the case I fail to see how the Penal Code is behind the English Law on the subject. The minimum limit of marriageable age, I admit, is not fixed by law in India. But for all that, I cannot understand on what grounds Mr. Malabari and his friends propose to deprive an Indian husband of the right which he acquires by marriage. The very object of marriage is to invest the husband with this right, and it is throughly absurd to hold him guilty of rape afterwards for the exercise of the same, even when premature, as the absence of the right is the essential ingredient of such offence. It may be urged that the wife is generally too young to consent. But the point is thoroughly immaterial, as our marriages are not solemn contracts but religious ceremonies. Again, it may be asked if an English girl is competent to give intelligent consent at 12 or even 14. If so, an Indian girl, who admittedly attains maturity two years earlier, can surely do so at 9 or 10, which is generally the marriageable age here. The real fact is that it is the parents or guardians that make the selection, as in the case of miners in England, and the whole community or society sanctions such marriages. Apart from what Mr. Malabari and his friends may think, it is therefore the moral sense of the whole society that thus confers upon the husband the right to the person of his wife, irrespective of her age, and consequently he can never be held guilty of rape upon her. If in view of early marriages, it is desirable to restrain him from enforcing his right prematurely, it can be done by holding him responsible for hurt or some such offence. I know that in the Penal Code a husband, having intercourse with his wife, under 10, is said to commit rape upon her (Sect. 375). But the history of the section will clearly show how and why this restriction was imposed on the right of the husband. As the Code was originally framed in 1837, the Commissions proposed the exception in the following form:—

"Sexual intercourse by a man with his wife is in no case rape." In other words, they recommended the adoption of the English Law without any modification, acknowledging fully the right of the Indian husband to the person of his wife in virtue of the marriage ceremony. It was, however, pointed out to them, that in view of early marriages in India some modification in the law was necessary, and that, though the right might be acknowledged, its premature exercise should be restrained by punishments higher than that provided for hurt, &c. The following extract from the first report of the Commissioners on the Indian Penal Code (*Vide* paras. 444 and 445.) will clearly show what I mean. First para states in brief the objections to Sec. 354 (now 375 in the Code) It is as follows:—

"Again, Mr. Thomas objects to the exception, which declares that sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is in no case rape." He says I doubt the propriety of the exception. The early age at which children are married, and are in the eye of law wives, makes it necessary that protection should be given to them by the law till they are of age to reside with their husbands. I remember a case of forcible violation and great injury to a child where the offender was the husband. Mr. Huddleston and Mr. A. D. Campbell concur with Mr. Thomas." This is what the Commissioners have to say to this objection which is no other than what is now urged by Mr. Malabari:—

"Although marriages are commonly contracted among Mahomedans and Hindus before the age of puberty on the part of the female, yet usually the bride remains in the house of her parents till she is of fit age for the consummation of marriage, and it may be fairly presumed that the parents, her natural guardians, will, in general, take care to prevent abuse in this respect. There may, however, be cases in which the check of the law may be necessary to restrain men from taking advantage of their marital right prematurely. To meet such cases, it may be advisable to exclude from the exceptional cases in which the wife is under nine years of age. Instances of abuse by the husband in such cases will then fall under the 5th description of rape." I hope to return to the subject in a day or two.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, March 31. LEX.

A MUCH MARRIED MAHARAJAH.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, the case of Luximon bin Koosajee Kola *vs.* Govindrao Chimajee, son-in-law to the late Maharajah Holkar of Indore, was called on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper. The case is one in which the defendant Govindrao is alleged with having committed an assault on the complainant's daughter.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Jardine, together with Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, Barristesr-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented the defendant who, under an order issued by the Magistrate, was permitted to be absent from the Court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in opening the case said: The defendant had been before another Criminal Court on a similar charge of assault. It appeared, according to his instructions, that the defendant, who called himself the Maharajah Govindrao Chimajee, was an individual who had entered very much into matrimony, he having been married no less than fourteen times. But what had become of his wives Mr. Kirkpatrick was unable to state. About eighteen months ago, the so-called Maharajah married the daughter of the prosecutor, and resided with her for a time at Indore, afterwards going to Hyderabad from whence he came to Bombay. Since his arrival in this city, Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was instructed to state that the defendant had assaulted his wife, who was only nine years of age, in a most outrageous manner. He had kept her confined in a boarded up-room, and had also kept her without food, and had otherwise tortured her.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then called the defendant's wife, Lanoo, but as she did not appear to be present, His Worship suggested that another witness should be examined.

Ramjee Khundaree, a Naik in the service of the Maharajah, was then called and examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick. He stated that when he first joined his master's service he had only one wife. He had been married several times, but now only had one wife, whose name he did not know. The Maharajah came to Bombay during the last Dewalee, and took up his quarters in the Bhendy Bazaar. About a fortnight ago the witness heard the sound of a noise in his master's room and afterwards saw the defendant's wife get out of th second floor window of the house and sit on the parapet. He heard the girl crying out, but could not state what she was saying. When the girl got on to the parapet, the Maharajah told the witness to go into the room, which he did, and the defendant's wife then called out to him saying, Ramjee, "I shall jump out, and I may not live." The witness advised the girl not to commit suicide, adding that if the defendant assaulted her he (witness) would rather die, sooner than the girl should perish. A number of people having by this time gathered in the street, the girl asked them to protect her, otherwise she would jump off the parapet and commit suicide. The Police then came on the scene and told her not to jump as they would protect her. In the meantime another servant in the service of the Maharajah appeared at a window on the first floor, and in consequence of the orders given by the witness, he climbed up the window and lifted her down. Afterwards the witness spoke to the girl, and she then showed him her neck which bore nail marks upon it, and which she said were caused by the accused. It was also in consequence of his treatment of her she had attempted to commit suicide. Witnes also found the marks of a cane upon the girl's back. The Maharajah and the Police afterwards came up, and after a time the latter took the girl into another room in the house. Witness had seen the accused strike his wife on many occasions with his hand. He had seen the Maharajah give her three or four gentle blows at a time. He had not seen her ill-treated in any other way, as the girl was always confined in one of the three rooms occupied by the defendant. No one was allowed to see her. There were windows in the room, but they were kept nailed up.

Mr. Kirkpatrick here asked the witness whether, while his master was at Hyderabad, he had been charged with cruelty to another wife.

Mr. Jardine objected to this question, which His Worship disallowed.

Mr. Kirkpatric, then asked for a summons to be issued for the production of the girl, Zanoo, and also asked the Magistrate to make an order that she might be examined by Dr. Peachy Phipson.

The Magistrate declined to do so until he had heard the evidence given by the police officer, Mr. Crummey, who would probably throw more light into the matter.

The case was at this stage was adjourned for further hearing till Saturday, the 6th instant.

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MR. SOAMES AND TIMOTHY COFFEY.

BEFORE the Parnell Commission on the 13th ult., Mr. Soames related the story of his intercourse with Timothy Coffey.

But for the seriousness of the situation, writes a correspondent, it would have been diverting. It was a queer story of a solicitor at war with his own witness. Scarcely had their intercourse begun, when Timothy behaved like a daughter of the horse-leech. "Give" said Tim, as soon as the *Times* subpœnaed him; and what he wanted Mr. Soames to give was one hundred pounds. All this and a great deal more, came out in the letters which passed between Coffey and Mr. Soames, and which were read out in court. Coffey threatened that if he did not get his hundred pounds he would not obey his subpœna. That was by telegram. Mr. Soames retorted that their Lordships could compel his appearance, but he added that if he did appear, he would be no loser in a pecuniary sense. Of course before writing in such strong terms to Coffey, Mr. Soames had satisfied himself that Coffey could prove a valuable witness. For he had already sent Mr. Shannon to Ballinasloe, and there Coffey made his "statement" to Mr. Shannon. But subsequently to his receipt of this statement, Mr. Soames had, as he thought, learned that Coffey would give information over and above that which had been given in the statement. Next came into Mr. Soames's hands Coffey's letter of the 19th of November last. In that letter Coffey expressed his anxiety to dispel "any illusion" which Mr. Soames might entertain as to the worth of the statements which Coffey had already made to Mr. Soames's representative, Mr. Shannon, and to the police authorities. The story which he had given to Police-sergeant Chalk was "untrue"; he assured Mr. Soames that he could not help the *Times* "in the least." Mr. Soames being, as already said, at war with his witness, wrote to Coffey on the 22nd November saying that he was under no illusion whatever. At last, Coffey arrived in London. This was on the 17th December, and he at once called on Mr. Soames. "He came to my office," said Mr. Soames, "without solicitation." I went over his statement with him; he had a copy of it while I read it; he signed it after he had made a few corrections, and declared the whole statement to be true. He even told me that he was prepared to prove it in the witness box. Then Coffey returned for a while to Ireland. He returned to London. And then he began to have fits of indisposition. He was ill when he should have been at Court, waiting to be called. Now and then Mr. Soames wrote urging him to attend. Then Coffey would write and say he was getting better. Mr. Soames even sent his family doctor to take stock of the patient. Then Mr. Soames threatened to arrest Timothy. He appeared in the box and bullied Sir H. James, and defied their Lordships, and behaved badly all round.

MR. SOAMES CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Reid then endeavoured to find out from Mr. Soames what precautions he had taken to verify the statements made to him by a witness with whom he was at loggerheads. As Coffey had said in his previous evidence, he had for a short time in 1881, been supplying the Irish Government with "information." Coffey's reports containing all this "information" were now produced in Court. The authorities had given the use of them to Mr. Soames. And they described how "a regular organizing expedition, composed of extreme Nationalists," was at that time going about Ireland preaching sedition; how the members of the expedition were disguised as commercial travellers, how they visited fairs, and how one known to these organizers had invented a machine for blowing up British ships. That was a kind of information difficult to test. However, Coffey asked "the Castle" for money to assist him in watching the commercial travellers. But this was the curious part to which Mr. Reid now invited Mr. Soames's attention. In all these "reports" of Coffey's to Dublin Castle, there was not the smallest reference to by far the most important of the supposed revelations in Coffey's statement of the 17th December, the revelation, namely, that Mr. Abraham, M. P., and Mr. Finucane, M. P., were at that very period supporting Land League resolutions of Murder and Incendiarism! It seemed to Mr. Reid that such important facts, supposing them to be facts, would have been recorded in Coffey's "confidential" reports to the Castle. It also seemed to him natural that Mr. Soames should have compared the December statement with the report. "I have not read the reports through," said Mr. Soames, with emphasis. Mr. Reid continues to throw a suggestion of immense surprise into a favourite formula of his—"Am I to understand?" And certainly Mr. Soames looked a little troubled and impatient when Mr. Reid, after a long pause, asked in his blandest, quietest manner, whether he "was to understand" that before accepting such grave accusations against members of Parliament, Mr Soames had taken the trouble to check Coffey's statements. Mr. Soames replied that he felt quite satisfied with Irish police assurances of the trustworthiness of the December statement. Mr. Soames confessed he did not even try to find out any persons who had been present at the meeting at which Mr. Abraham was reported to have instigated Murder.

THIS VERY GRAVE CHARGE.

Did you not think that in the case of a serious charge of Murder against a man like Mr. Abraham or any one else, it was incumbent upon you to ask for some details or some names from the man who gave the information?

Mr. Soames stated that he showed the statement to the local authorities, who believed it to be a true statement. Mr Soames added, "I did make particular inquiries."

Of whom?—Of police authorities.

Who were they?—Gibbons and Doolan. Gibbons went throught the statement word for word, in my office, and said that from his own local knowledge he believed every word of it.

Did he tell you that from his local knowledge he believed Mr. Abraham had advocated Murder?—He told me that he believed Mr. Abraham had been mixed up in all kinds of matters.

Now we come to the statement about Apjohn's house. He says that was blown up, and that Mr. Finucane and Mr. Abraham were present at a meeting of the League at which it was decided that outrage should be perpetrated. Did you make inquiries about that?—I told you generally of the inquiries I made.

Has any one of the inspectors or policemen whom you have made these inquiries of been called as a witness?—I believe Doolan has.

And has he been asked any question bearing upon this?—No. But he would have been had the counties been taken right through.

In further cross-examination by Mr Reid Mr. Soames said that he had discussed "this very grave charge," against Abrahm (as Mr. Reid called it) with Mr. Gibbons, an Irish police official, whose business it was to be always on the move over Ireland, and who therefore, in Mr. Soame's estimation, was likely to know all that was going on in Limerick where Mr. Abraham was alleged to have supported criminal resolutions). Mr. Soames also said he had now applied to the Irish authorities for more reports, and that if he received them, he would produce them in court in order that it might be seen whether they contained any reference to Coffey's accusations against Mr. Abraham. Mr. Reid having finished with Mr. Soames, Mr. Biggar put a few questions to him, from which he learnt that Mr. Soames had sent an agent to P. J. Sheridan in America, and that as soon as Mr. Soames learned that Sheridan wanted "twenty thousand pounds" to come to England, Mr. Soames wired to the agent to "come back"

MR. MULQUEENY.

Mulqueeny who professed to have a great deal to tell was cross-examined by Mr. Asquith. Questioned about the financial position of the London League said that owing to its "poverty" it made applications to Dublin for money. Then Mr. Asquith asked if he remembered three letters dated 17th and 29th December, '82, and 5th January, '83, and read at the League Offices, in two of which letters Frank Byrne advised an application to the Dublin League, through Mr. Parnell, for one hundred pounds, and in the third of which [that dated 5th Jan. '83] Mr Byrne said that he had not received Mr. Parnell's reply, and that owing to the want of money, the salaries of the League officials were in arrears. Mr. Byrne sent the letters to the office because he himself was unwell at the time.] But there was a fourth letter of Mr. Byrne's, the letter dated Feb. 8, 1883, from Paris [a month after the third letter already named] in which fourth letter Mr. Byrne acknowledged the receipt of the hundred pounds from Mr. Parnell, and also enclosed a balance-sheet of accounts. "Now," said Mr. Asquith, "did you not understand that the hundred pounds were given by Mr. Parnell in reply to the repeated applications of the London League for assistance?" "That was possible," replied Mr. Mulqueeny. Asked if he locked at the balance-sheet enclosed in Mr. Byrne's Paris letter, he replied that he might have seen it; then it was "very likely" he had seen it; but he would not say whether or not he had seen that famous item of Mr. Parnell's hundred pound cheque accounted for in the enclosure. You knew Captain O' Shea?" said Mr. Asquith. "Yes" was the reply; and then he admitted that "very possibly" he might have told Captain O'Shea about the existence of that letter. "If Captain O' Shea said so I would not contradict him," the witness continued. He repeated this answer to many other questions of Mr. Asquith's. Mr. Mulqueeny had unbounded confidence in Captain O'Shea.

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERERS.

Did you tell Captain O'Shea that certain people knew that Mr. Parnell had paid for the escape of the Phœnix-park Murderers?—I don't think so.

Then if Captain O'Shea says that, what he says is not correct?—I don't think so.

You must know whether you made such a statement as that to Captain O'Shea.—Possibly I did, but I have no recollection of it. If Captain O'Shea says I did, then I did.

Did you tell him that this letter of Frank Byrne's had been taken away from the rooms in Palace-Chambers?—I cannot say I told him that.

Did you tell him the police had taken it away?—I don't remember.

Now tell me—did you tell Captain O'Shea that certain people knew that Mr. Parnell had paid for the escape of the Phœnix Park Murderers?—Well, to my mind he did.

Did what?—Paid for the escape of Byrne.

How?—By the 100*l*.

And do you now suggest that this 1001, was paid by Mr. Parnell to Byrne to enable him to escape from justice?—I suggest that the money was sent to Byrne, and that he used it to go to America.

In other words, that Byrne misappropriated the money?—Probably that is so.

That Mr. Parnell having sent him 100*l*, for the Land League purposes, he bolted to Paris, and thence to America?—Well, I don't know. Possibly that is correct.

Was that what you meant when you told Captain O'Shea that certain people knew that Mr. Parnell had paid for the escape of the Phœnix Park Murderers?—I don't think I told him anything of the kind.

If you made that statement to Captain O'Shea had you any foundation for it other than that this 100*l*. had been, as you believed, misappropriated by Byrne?—I can't say.

Have you any other ground for the statement now?—I had nothing else in my mind than Byrne's letter.

Mr. Asquith's cross-examination was a first rate performance. It was listened to throughout with breathless attention.

THE ABDICATION OF KING MILAN.

THE proclamation of the Regents, which was published on March 8, agreed in all material points with the summary telegraphed the day previously. The passage relating to Servia's foreign policy is as follows:—"We will endeavour not only to maintain that friendship of the Great Powers which King Milan has won for our Fatherland, but to foster and ripen it by cultivating good international relations, and by respecting international treaties."

A diplomatist is represented to have expressed the following views on the situation in Servia to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*: "King Milan's abdication is, despite all contradictions, a signal victory for Russian policy, due to the enviable ability of Russia to bide its time. The ex-King's attempts to approach Russia came to nothing, through the insistence of the Czar upon his reconciliation with the ex-Queen Natalie and the adoption of certain measures with regard to Bosnia, as conditions of a rapprochement. A leading factor in his abdication has been the success of the most recent Panslavist agitations in Roumania and Balgaria, which almost entirely isolated him. It is wise for King Milan to pledge M. Ristitch not to change his pro-Austrian policy; but the question is whether M. Ristitch can or will be bound to such a course, considering Queen Natalie's great influence over her son. It is a policy which can hardly succeed for the reason that it runs counter to the belief prevalent in Servia that the country owes, and will owe, everything to Russia. The situation in the Balkans is again very doubtful, and will probably compel Austria to observe the course of events in Servia with extreme vigilance. Germany, on the other hand, can be patient until Russia thinks the time has come for interfering once more in Balkan affairs. It is impossible to say at present when this will come about, though it is believed that Russia has been preparing for such an eventuality this spring for years past."

King Milan, immediately after his abdication, addressed a telegram to the Emperor Francis Joseph, expressing, in the warmest terms, his grateful acknowledgments of the friendship consistently displayed by His Majesty towards himself and Servia, and at the same time beseeching the Emperor to preserve the same kindly feelings for the young King Alexander and the Servian nation. The Emperor, in reply, gave the desired assurances, and expressed himself in very cordial words with regard to the new King and the people of Servia.

On March 10 the Regents paid visits to all the foreign representatives, and everywhere gave assurances of most peaceable intentions with regard to home as well as foreign policy, especially towards Austria. But the chief subject of conversation and speculation, writes the *Daily News* correspondent on March 11, is Queen Natalie. It may be said with certainty that her return is but a question of time. King Alexander's longing for his mother has become a kind of malady. As long as three weeks ago the King's physician declared that if the Prince was separated from his mother much longer he could not answer for the consequences. The ex-King is doing all in his power to prevent the Queen from returning, and he strongly expressed his wishes to the Regents both before and after his abdication. M. Ristitch promised to use his influence and power in this direction, because he too fears that the Queen's influence might be harmful to the career of the young King. But he added that he would not use force against her, and that if ever she re-entered Servia, he would consider her arrival as a necessary evil. Conflicts in the Regency and the diplomatic Corps are absolutely inevitable if she does return, and dissension would certainly soon extend to public affairs.

Despite the optimism hitherto prevalent in semi-official circles, the conviction is becoming general, writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* on March 10, that King Milan's abdication will result in a complete change in Servia's foreign relations—a drifting away from Autrian influence. Official Russia still pretends to regard the abdication as a purely Servian affair, strictly legal, and, therefore, not calling for interference. M. de Giers is even alleged to have said that Russia, of course, views the altered situation with entire goodwill, and hopes for the consolidation of Servia. But the underlying thought in Russian minds is to be gathered from th remark of the *Nord* that "Russia expects of M. Ristitch a truly national policy in contrast to that of King Milan." Even the *Kolnische Zeitung* declares that the extreme satisfaction of the Czar and the Grand Dukes at the event is more significant than the rejoicings of the Russian Press and people over the latest success of Russian diplomacy.

In an interview with a newspaper correspondent on the 14th ult., King Milan explained the reasons which prompted him to abdicate. The King, replying to the questions addressed to him, said: "You wish me to explain why I abdicated. Well I shall tell you frankly. For the last six months I have entertained the idea of abdicating in favour of my son. This was known at Vienna and Berlin. Ristitch has been aware of it since the middle of December. Everybody has done everything in their power to dissuade me from taking that course, but no one succeeded in shaking my firm determination. My character is one that does not yield to pressure. Feeling convinced that paramount interests of State demanded my abdication, I took that step voluntarily and sincerely. Moreover, I know very well that the Radicals, who have a majority in the country, do not like me, and that I cannot work with them. The new Constitution must thus have been exposed to danger. This I wished to avert by every means as the Constitution is my work—my child, so to speak—whom I love. Under these circumstances, nothing was left to me but to offer a personal sacrifice on the altar of the Fatherland, and to abdicate the Throne. I do not repent it knowing that I have accomplished a partriotic act." Questioned regarding Servia's prospects, the King spoke as follows:—"The future of the kingdom lies in the strong hands of the Regents, Ristitch, in particular, being an able and experienced statesman, who will hold the reins firmly. The Radicals will be pliable and will obey, for Gruics is a conciliatory man, who will neutralise any possibly divergencies between the Regency and the Government. I feel no anxiety whatever regarding Servia's future, as it lies in good and tried hands, and I know that the whole nation is attached to my son."

MR. ISMAEL GRACIAS is publishing in the Goa *Government Gazette* a history of the Post offices in Portuguese India from the 16th century. Mr. Gracias, who is an Assistant Secretary to Government, has been appointed the Curator of the museum of numismatics just established in Goa.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THE COLONIES.

ON Wednesday evening, 13th ult., the Prince of Wales presided over a banquet held in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Colonial Institute. In proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute," His Royal Highness said:—

Those who are not members of the Institute may naturally ask what are its functions and for what objects it has been established. The establishment of the Royal Colonial Institute was largely brought about by the desire of its promoters to combat the teaching of a certain section of politicians in this country, who contended that the colonies were an encumbrance and a source of weakness to the mother country, and that their separation from Great Britain would be rather an advantage to the empire than otherwise. The idea of this school, I believe, and am happy to say it, is almost entirely exploded, and I imagine that there are few people in these days who entertain any such opinion. (Cheers.) This Institute, with its motto "United Empire," its constant discussion of great colonial questions at its meetings, and its influence on public opinion through the wide circulation of the reports of its proceedings, has, I hope, in no small measure contributed to bring about the greatly improved feeling which now prevails, and at which we so greatly rejoice. (Hear, hear.) We regard the colonies as integral parts of the empire, and our warmest sympathies are with our brethren beyond the seas, who are no less dear to us than if they dwelt in Surrey or Kent. Mutual interests, as well as ties of affection, unite us as one people, and so long as we hold together we are unassailable from without. (Cheers.) From a commercial point of view, the colonies and India are among the best customers of home manufactures, it being computed that no less than one-third of the total exports are absorbed by them. They offer happy and prosperous homes to thousands, who are unable to gain a livelihood within the narrow limits of these islands, owing to the pressure of over-population and consequent over-competition. In transplanting themselves to our own colonies, instead of to foreign lands, they retain their privileges as citizens of this great empire, and live under the same flag as subjects of the same Sovereign. As Professor Seeley remarks in his very interesting work, "The Expansion of England," Englishmen in all parts of the world remember that they are of one blood and one religion; that they have one history, one language and literature." We are, in fact, a vast English nation, and we should take great care not to allow the emigrants who have gone forth from among us to imagine that they have in the slightest degree ceased to belong to the same community as ourselves. (Hear, hear.) Lessons like these the Royal Colonial Institute has continuously striven to inculcate throughout its career; it has promoted the diffusion of knowledge respecting the colonies and the preservation of a permanent union with the mother country. After encountering and overcoming many initial difficulties, it now rests on sure foundations, and has succeeded in acquiring public confidence in every part of the empire. (Hear, hear.) Its value to colonists visiting the United Kingdom, for whom it has become a recognised centre, is beyond question, and through its instrumentality they are enabled to trace their friends to form new friendships, and to exchange experiences with others. No trouble is spared in facilitating their investigations and affording assistance in every way. It also forms an important centre for the diffusion of information to intending emigrants of every class, and to all persons making inquiries on any subject connected with the colonies, whether members of the Institute or not. The possession of one of the best colonial libraries in London, where the leading colonial newspapers and other publications are preserved for reference, greatly facilitates the efficient discharge of this branch of work, and in cases of intricate or technical investigation the aid of experts is readily procured from among the Fellows, the list of whom comprises representatives from every part of the empire. The remarkably small cost at which the work of the Institute has been carried on is most creditable to those to whom the control of its funds has been entrusted. It has been computed that the entire sum expended on the administration of its affairs during the past twenty-one years has not exceeded £50,000, while it possesses property which will be worth at least as much more when the existing mortgage of £33,000 has been paid off. (Hear, hear.) I notice with much gratification the paragraph which appears in the last annual report of your council relating to its recommendations on the subject a scheme for mutual co-operation between your Institute and the Imperial Institute in the accomplishment of their important work. I believe that if those suggestions are adopted they will tend to the advantage of both institutions. At the same time I can confidently and most emphatically assure you that nothing in the nature of absorption of the Royal Colonial Institute by the Imperial Institute is involved in the suggested scheme, as appears in some quarters to have been supposed. I thank you for the kind way in which you have listened to me, and assure you of the deep interest I feel in the welfare of the institution, and I call upon you to join me in drinking to its continued prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Carnarvon, on rising to propose the toast of "The United Empire," was received with cheers. After referring to the marvellous extension of the British Empire during the last century, he said:—There are periods in the lives of nations when great and silent changes—no less great because they are silent—take place, when nations grow up silently to the full stature of manhood, when institutions are re-cast, when new thoughts, and ideas, and ambitions and hopes come out of that great depth we call human nature. And that is exactly the state of many of our great self-governing colonies. We see, no doubt, many empires that have risen and have fallen. France once had a great colonial empire; Portugal once claimed one-half of the New World; Spain established an empire that was the marvel of mankind; and we see in these days great European Powers parcelling out the whole continent of Africa, or striving for positions on the broad waters of the Pacific. But in the midst of that our prayer and our fervent hope is this—that the empire of which we are now speaking will last, will pass through all tests to which it must of necessity be subjected, and will continue to grow and consolidate.

Lord Knutsford, in reply, after some introductory remarks, said: I do not believe there is a single man in this assembly who does not believe heartily in the unity of the empire—(Cheers)—and who does not intend to the best of his power and in his own sphere, to promote that union. It may be worth while for one moment to examine what are the forces on both sides of the water that tend to the union of the empire. It has often been said by some people that it is only sentiment that keeps the colonies an integral part of the empire. If loyal attachment to the Crown, if ready allegiance to Her Most Gracious Majesty is sentiment, then that sentiment is a very strong power to unite the empire. No one can doubt how important it is thoroughly to understand the wishes, hopes and aspirations of our fellow-subjects abroad, and, as far as is possible, as far as is consistent with Imperial policy, to meet those wishes. That is the force that is exercised on this side of the water. Add to this force the affection which springs up from common language, common names, from kindred blood, and from the privileges which our fellow-subjects abroad enjoy with us,—liberty of action and freedom—add to this force these particular ties, and we may feel confident that for many years to come this empire will be a united one, and I think I may therefore with confidence, respond to this toast of a "United Empire."

The proceedings, which had been most enthusiastic throughout, were then brought to a close.

THE value of old violins is rapidly going up. The Molique Stradivarius, just presented to Mr. Waldemar Mayer, cost £1,250. Two years ago it was offered for sale at the more moderate price of £500.

A Presbyterian congregation at Glasgow having given a "trial" to a minister who seemed rather coy about accepting it, says *Truth*, were invited by their elders to play in silence for half an hour after service, that the heart of the individual in question might be softened. To do them justice a part of the congregation declined to take part in this ceremonial, and retired. The truth is said to be that the previous pastor had been driven away by the cantankerous attitude of a section of his flock, and that his fall rather deterred his successor-elect. So that, as is frequently the case, these worthy people were expecting a miracle in order to get out of a difficulty of their own creating.

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TOMMY ATKINS IN INDIA.

A WRITER in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* says:—

The native cannot understand the soldier's high spirits. He himself moves in one calm dignified groove, which makes him disinclined to laugh and incapable of appreciating anything funny or comical. What with the soldier's whooping and shouting as he clings to the neck of his steed in his mad gallop, and his otherwise comical appearance, there is really some justification for the native's opinion of his sanity. Sometimes a soldier goes out into the country for another purpose. Dressed in a dirty-brown suit, the better to prevent himself from being seen, with any nondescript cap or hat on, but generally a thing made of pith, which is in shape like a gigantic hollowed-out mushroom, thoroughly protecting his face and neck from the sun, and with his legs bound with flannel bandages to protect them from the thorns, he sallies forth with his gun on his shoulder and his dog by his side, in search of game, for which he will have to tramp some miles. Sometimes he becomes ambitious of meeting with larger game, when he takes a thirty, forty, or fifty mile trip by train, and gets out at some lonely road-side station, where thick bush and cover is plentiful and convenient; here he will obtain a goodly bag. He puts his game to other uses besides eating, for he is sometimes clever at preserving the heads and horns of deer, stuffing birds, and preserving skins, all of which he will sell, and expend the proceeds in ammunition and other shooting requisites. At a moderate distance from the cantonment game is sometimes plentiful, and includes antelope, nylghye, sambhur, deer, hyenas, leopards, jungle cats, hares, partridges, grouse, quail, snipe, wild geese, ducks, teal, and other water fowl.

It is related of a soldier stationed at Nowgong, Central India, a few years ago, that he actually walked up to a sleeping tiger which he and his comrade accidentally came across, and blew its brains out with nothing but a charge of slugs. It is needless to point out the danger and foolhardiness of an act like this, for if the animal had not been killed right off, the man would probably have been torn to pieces.

Snakes abound during the monsoons everywhere, and the cobra-di-capello and karait are exceedingly dangerous. I never knew or heard of anyone escaping a bite of the former except once, and this was an officer of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, stationed at Dhurumsala, who was bitten in the finger, and who with his own hands blew his finger off with his gun, and so saved his life. The cobra may always be readily recognised from its dark colour, and the fact of its having a hood, which it spreads out when aroused. It will rarely attack unless one goes near it. The karait is perhaps even more dangerous, from its power of getting over the ground more quickly. Snakes are by no means common about the barracks, as the soldiers and they are deadly enemies. Many stories have been written about snake charmers' power of charming snakes, and enticing them out of their holes; but I firmly believe that snakes cannot be charmed out of their holes. I give the two following experiments as reasons for my belief. Two snake charmers came and tendered their services. After performing some tricks with their own tame snakes, I asked one of them to catch a snake that I knew was somewhere in my garden. He began droning on his instrument. I following close to his heels. He played for some time; at last, turning round sharp, he directed my attention to a certain spot and then turned round in quite another direction and, as quick as lightning, dragged forth a snake. I was perfectly astounded and thought him very clever, and I blamed myself for not looking in the right direction, and for having misunderstood him as I thought; but on examining the ground I could see no hole, nor any place where the snake could have hidden itself. However, I rewarded him, and he went away. A few days after another charmer came, but he was older and less active. I asked him to attract another snake, if there should be one about. He answered me it was very probable there was, and he at once commenced droning on his instrument, but without taking the trouble to put me off the scent he almost at once bent down on a clear piece of ground, on which no snake could possibly have lain and not been seen, and pulled forth a snake, which I saw him dexterously withdraw in a coil from the folds of his waist-cloth. I now became convinced that the first case was also a clever piece of deception. The so-called snake charmers frequently came round the barracks to exhibit their snakes, whose fangs have no doubt been drawn, and this enables the charmers to handle them with such impunity. The stings of scorpions, the bites of the tarantula spider, and of centipedes are very severe.

However, balancing the evils against the good, I think the soldier's life in India compares favourably with his service at home. In India his pay is more, inasmuch as he can buy more with it, so long as he buys country produce and not English. The scenery around him is ever varying, and often picturesque and interesting; and, finally, if the climate does not happen to agree with him, he has the consolation of knowing he need not endure it very long.

TIGER-SHOOTING IN INDIA.

STATISTICS produced by the Indian Government, the *Illustrated London News* observes, show that tigers every year cause the death of nearly two thousand human beings and destroy about twenty thousand cattle. The man-eating tiger, whose victim is more frequently a woman or a child, is a beast of peculiar habits; usually an aged tiger, no longer able to catch the deer or antelope, and, perhaps with his teeth half worn-out, declining conflict with the boar or the buffalo. He therefore lies in wait amid the long grass by the path where girls and old women return from drawing water at the stream or tank, or are passing from one hamlet to another; and if the last of them happen to lag behind alone, stopping to adjust her dress, or stooping to pick a thorn out of her foot, the tiger leaps forth, seizes her, and carries her off, to feast on her mangled flesh. It is seldom that this sneaking and really cowardly savage beast will attack a man who carries anything like a weapon, unless the man has provoked the combat. Tiger-hunting, encouraged by a handsome Government reward, is considered to be an important service to every village community molested by these formidable animals. It is practised by many natives who can afford to by good rifles and to hire expert "shikarrees," as well as by Englishmen who are ambitious to prove their skill and courage. Lady Eva Quin, who is daughter of Lord Connemara and wife of Captain Quin, is reported to have shot five tigers with her own hand during the past season. This feat would most likely be performed from the howdah of an elephant, which is the Royal mode of tiger-hunting. Much effective business is done, in an unostentatious way, by waiting through the night and shooting from an ambush, from behind a rock or up a tree, when the tiger comes to feed on the carcase of a bullock, or some other animal, previously tied up on the spot and left for him to kill. He is pretty sure to return several times while it affords him meat; and then is the time for paying him off with a bullet. The sketches, by Mr. Charles Vining, which have been engraved, show the incidents of such a performance in which two of our countrymen, one of whom may be called Jones, contrive between them to avenge the loss of a bullock that has been struck down by a tiger. The report of this mischief is brought to the two gentlemen, in verandah of their bungalow; and they lose no time in mounting a camel which carries double, attended by two shikarrees or assistant huntsmen with rifles, to go and inspect "the kill." The experienced natives look about for means of ambush, and then point out to Mr. Jones a good hiding-place among the bushes on the top of a rocky bank, while his companion is advised to climb a tree, of no great height, with thick spreading branches. The murdered ox or cow lies within easy shooting distance of both sportsmen, who take up their respective positions at nightfall. After waiting an hour or two, or even several hours, they see the tiger enter upon the scene; and, as he immediately devotes his attention to the carcase, he is quite unaware of their presence. Jones and his comrade fire at the same moment, and the tiger is killed. Descending cautiously from the elevated positions, and beckoning the shikarees to a consultation, they satisfy themselves of the fact, in which some hunters have been deceived to their cost, and proceed to examine the body. It exhibits only one bullet-wound, and the two gentlemen fall into an eager dispute over the question which of them fired the effective shot. Not being able to agree, they return to the bungalow, where sitting over the whisky and soda-water, they toss up for the honour of this exploit, or at the least for the spoils of the chase. Jones is the winner; and his delight when the slain tiger, slung to a pair of bamboo-poles, is brought home by four native servants, seems to find expression in a frolicsome "pas seul."

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SPORTING NOTES.

THERE was every probability when the mail left, that there would be something like thirty runners for the Lincolnshire Handicap. Of course, some of those looked upon as certain starters were withdrawn before the day, but still there was a big field. Acme was ridden by F. Barrett. The Baron was reported to be galloping "great guns" at Lewes. Why Not had developed into a good favourite for the Grand National. Some big bets had been accepted about him and it was considered certain that the horse would make a great show. Roquefort's old pilot (Mr. E P. Wilson) was to be up once more, and if anybody can ride the horse he can. It was generally thought that Arthur Nightingall would ride *M.P.*

Racing men who are old enough to remember the now-forgotten days when the late Duke of Richmond's Vampyre used to farm the Ascot Stakes, and his bonny bay mare Officius was about the best "miler" in England, will rejoice to perceive that in the last volume of the *Racing Calendar* his Grace's third son, Lord Alexander Gordon-Lennox has registered his racing colours. They are "scarlet and yellow diamonds, black cap," or, in other words, a combination of the late Duke's "yellow jacket and scarlet cap."

That well-known racehorse, Kinsky, winner of the Chester Cup last year with 8st 12lb, died at his training quarters at Seven Barrows, Lambourne, a few days ago, from stoppage of the bowels. Kinsky was bred by Lord Rosebery, foaled in 1881, and was by Kisber out of Illuminata, by Rosicrucian. His death is a piece of very bad luck for the stable over which C. W. Jousiffe presides, and his owner, Captain J. G. R. Homfray will have the sympathy of all sportsmen throughout the country.

The "County Correspondent" of the *Sporting Life* says that "the Ireland of the future for hunters, so the saying goes, will be the United States and our Colonies in North America. Captain Pennell Elmhurst (Brooksby) is advertising to form his ranche into a Company, and after five years' working the production is 250 foals by English sires. A breaking depot is now wanted, and the ultimate intention is to send the best to England to develop into hunters, it is hoped, or as fashionable match horses."

Lord Lurgan has sold Acme, and he was to be shipped abroad after he has run in the Lincolnshire Handicap. It was announced that he would be ridden in this race by Fred Barrett. It would have been a good thing for Lord Lurgan's reputation, remarks a correspondent, had he disposed of Acme last summer, before he scratched the horse for the Royal Hunt Cup. Then his Lordship's popularity with the sporting public would not have suffered to the same extent that it has now.

Starting-price bookmakers have many dodges against which they have to contend, and a Nottingham Correspondent in the *Sportsman* instances one in which "invisible" ink is the medium. He says :—A man comes early in the day and has a genuine bet. The same man will come about three o'clock and hand you a paper written in pencil with a horse for a three o'clock race. When you have had the paper for a few hours it will be found to contain a two o'clock race, with the name of the winner, the bottom loop of the three and part of the name of the horse having been treated with chemicals. If you hold the paper up to the light you can trace the other writing, but if the paper lies flat on the table it looks genuine."

Mr. Justice Manisty, in delivering Judgement in the case of "Cohen v. Kittell," on Monday 11th inst., is reported to have said that "he could never see why, when poor persons in the City were punished for betting, Tattersall's, where there were richer persons, should be an exception to the rule, and that there, even on Sundays, large betting transactions went on." A little knowledge is said to be a dangerous thing and Mr. Justice Manisty is probably not aware that Tattersall's Subscription Rooms are not open on Sundays, and that no speculation whatever goes on there on that day. Indeed, the "Betting at Tattersall's," even on a Monday, is getting less and less every year, the majority of the business being transacted nowadays at the clubs. Tattersall's stables are open on Sunday, and gentlemen are allowed to walk through, and inspect the horses for next day's sale. This circumstance may have caused his Lordship to imagine that betting took place.

The Travelling Correspondent of the *Sporting Chronicle* writes a homily upon the sins of the Grand National Hunt. He says that it has been the practice of its members to accept the stewardship of meetings, but too often without reflecting that stewards are responsible for the conduct of a meeting. They can be sued for stakes if the stakeholder fails to pay over what is due. But even with this penalty hanging over their heads it has happened but too often that Grand National Stewards have not thought it worth their while to superintend meetings for which they have accepted the stewardship.

As a rule, they get out of the difficulty by providing a loophole in Rule 27, which states that in the event of only one Steward being present on any day of a meeting, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Course, before the running of the second race, to request such Steward to appoint some person to act as deputy-steward ; and in the event of no steward being present, the Clerk of the Course shall appoint two or more deputy stewards, and shall advertise conspicuously notice of such appointments. It is clear from this that in theory they mean meetings to be well governed ; but how about the conduct in practice ? Is it not a fact that Stewards, to save themselves trouble, never think of going to a meeting early in the morning to see whether the ground be fit to run on or not ? The responsibility is thus thrown on the Clerk of the Course.

A London sporting correspondent is trying to introduce the lottery system into England and writes thus concering it :—A great deal of the speculation in connection with racing in India is conducted by a system of lotteries. These lotteries are conducted in the following manner ;—The tickets are subscribed for in fives and tens (value 10 rupees each), many persons tossing for them in fives and tens, until 1,000 rupees are in the pool. It is then drawn in ten numbers of ten each. The horses are sold singly by auction, half of the price for which each one is sold being paid to the drawer, the other half to the pool. Each horse is then put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder, subscribers only being allowed to bid, the owner of the horse having the privilege of demanding half with the buyer.

The American Baseball Players, who are completing their journey round the world, begun at Chicago in October last, bid fair to open the last stage of their tour under promising auspices. They played their first game in England on the Surrey Cricket Ground, Kennington Oval, in presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There were also present H. R. H. Prince Christian and his son (Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein) the Duke of Buccleuch (President of the Marylebone Cricket Club), Viscount Ovenbridge (President, Surrey County C. C.) Viscount Lewisham (President, Kent County C. C.), Lord Charles Beresford, and Lord Lyttleton. Before the match the baseball players and the rest of the party were entertained at luncheon at the Oval.

Alcæus, the winner of the Croydon International Hurdle race is well bred, being a son of Galopin out of Mitylene ; and, as he is only four years old, there is, of course, room for improvement. Diavola, who finished third, was, from his high lineage (by Robert the Devil out of Nella), thought a good deal of as a youngster ; but he never realised expectations, and is not by any means a generous animal.

Pollock-Hill's thousand-yard race for the Merton College (Oxford) Strangers' Race was a capital performance. He covered the distance in 2 min. 15—4-5sec., which is the fastest time ever accomplished by an Englishman, as it beats W. G. George's record in 1882 by 2-5ths of a second. L. E. Myers, the American, has run the distance in 2min. 13sec., which, of course, is a wonderful feat, and one that promises to remain unbeaten a long time. Pollock-Hill's running is all the more meritorious because rain was falling, and the path was heavy. However poor the Oxford oarsmen were as compared to their Cambridge rivals it must be said that the Dark Blues promise to hold their own tolerably well on the cinder-path. What with Thomas, Cross, and Pollock-Hill, the Oxonians possess three remarkably fine runners.

The total absence, wrote a sporting correspondent, the day the mail left of betting upon the University Boat-race shows that the race is generally considered a foregone result for Cambridge. It is most probable that at the last the longest known odds will be laid upon the Light Blues. It was generally considered that last year's eight was the best that has been sent up from the Cam for many years. Curiously enough this year we have exactly the same men rowing, all of whom naturally possess another year's experience, with greater strength brought about by the increase in age. Whilst nearly everything has been smiling for Cambridge, the Oxonians have had bad luck, ill health preventing some of their best men rowing. To my mind the only question is not who will prove successful, but how far can Cambridge win ?

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Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D.
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised
DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS *de Santé* du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91. Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia** Ch. **LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel**, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

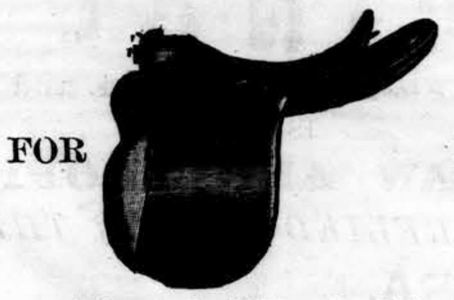
Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.



THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc., etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,
BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

"MOLLISCORIUM."
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.
HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.
may be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one!

PETER MÖLLER'S
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

CALVERT'S
ANTI-MOSQUITO SOAP
A New & Special Preparation.

A splendid Soap to use in the morning tub. Suitable to the most sensitive skin, (thus invaluable in the Nursery and for Ladies). Cooling, Cleansing, and agreeable, it is especially adapted for use in warm climates. Its properties safeguard the skin and are a preventive of the contagion of zymotic diseases, also of the bites of Mosquitos and other small insects.

(Regd.) **SIXPENNY TABLETS.**

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
Awarded 50 Prize Medals & Diplomas.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box ; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box ; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE".
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 5, 1888.

"West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.
COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
one tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

SAFEST DRINK
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent
IN A HOT CLIMATE.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junctionab
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgauma
Naidongree
Challisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junctionac
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaab
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkoam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Seuri
Sohagpoream
Paperia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padeadari
Khandalla
Lanowleea
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonabdd
Loonee
Oorooleo
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondb
Boreball
Docksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagauma

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Borgaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorum
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdahb
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kepri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapurac
Hoodgee
Kurubgaum
Doodnch
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabadabc
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan June. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola June.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhorali
Sanash
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes or Dinner.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases, it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one, to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,
"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK, ROAD LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

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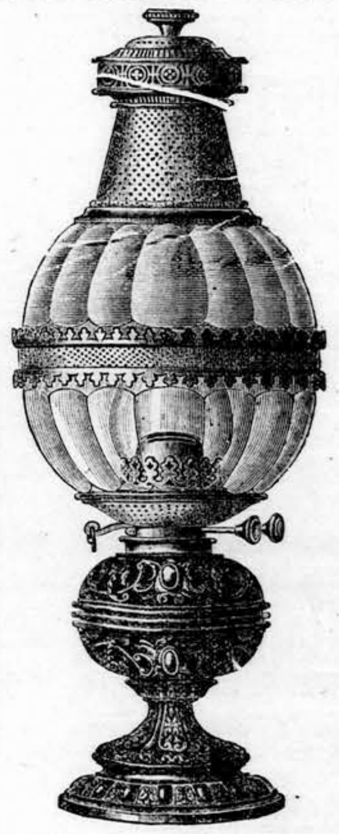

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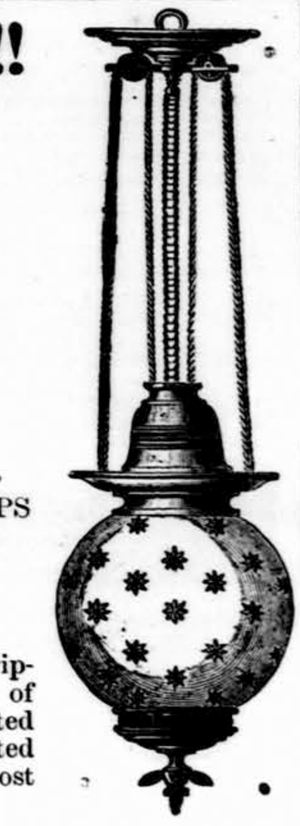

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